The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 87 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915. April.				
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000		
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000		
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasagawa Maru	K. Higo	6238	31 rch	11th April
Shinyo Maru	H. Nomura	5348	13th April	25th April
Kirin Maru	B Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D 22

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	——
City of Calcutta	7636	——	19th May
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	——
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	——

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	463	4
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	731

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London. E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar. and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 12th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

"DWARKA," 1,695, Thursday, 15th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,148, Friday, 16th April †Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 15th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday, 15th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, on or about 10th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

9th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. B—14

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000	
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Cornor of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

F. B. LAMBERT

(Established 1881)

BRITISH PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER

LONDON

has appointed Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY AND POONA, his Sole Agents for the sale of his

OVERSTRUNG UPRIGHT AND BABY GRAND MODELS

specially built for the climate of India to compete with and beat the German Pianos, both in

VALUE AND PRICE

His first consignment of Upright Overstrung Pianos may now be inspected at the

PIANO SALOON OF

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our:—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj) Dr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MEALS SUPPLIED, really good wholesome food, at moderate charges. Rs. 30, Rs. 35, and Rs. 45 according to requirements. Apply to Box No. 121A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2...

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVEE'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in comfortable home on Apollo Bunder, good table electric lights and fans. Modern conveniences. Apply to "F. A, F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 112

WANTED employment by a PARSI BILL COLLECTOR of many years' experience. Knows Bombay thoroughly. Finest credentials. Apply to "B. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 113

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 60 p.m., for 2 Rs! 100. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED a TELEGRAPH INSPECTOR for R. and K. Railway at Izatnagar (Bareilly), to join at once on 3 months' probation. Pay Rs. 140 with prospects. None need apply whose qualifications are below a Government Telegraph Master's grade.—TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, R. and K. Ry., Izatnagar, (Bareilly). 123

WANTED an ACTING DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Patna on a salary of Rs. 600 per month plus first class travelling allowance in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

A candidate for the post must be qualified in one of the manners following, that is to say, he must

(a) be a member of the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer or Sub-Engineer or Supervisor;

(b) hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering or be a Licentiate of Engineering of the Calcutta University, or have passed the final examination of the Engineering Department of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, or the final examination of the Engineering Department of the Colleges of Engineering of Roorkee, Madras or Poona.

(c) have served the apprenticeship of not less than three years in the United Kingdom with some recognized firm of Engineers of high standing; or

(d) have passed satisfactorily through the whole course of instruction at a recognized school of Engineering in the United Kingdom (e. g. King's College London; Cooper's Hill College; the Crystal Palace School of Engineering).

Provided that in all cases the candidate must have held charge of important works for not less than five years and must produce a certificate from his immediate superior during such employment that his conduct was satisfactory. The candidate must also produce evidence that his knowledge of the native language is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.

2. All applications from intending candidates shall be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board. Patna, Bankipore, and subscribed "Application, for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and the testimonials required by the preceding rules, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

3. Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 25th April, 1915.

H. W. P. SCROOPE,
Chairman,
District Board, Patna.

Bankipore, the 31st March, 1915. 127

WANTED.

WANTED SECOND-HAND LANCASHIRE BOILER 30x7½x125 working pressure. Apply to Box No. 262, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 291

WANTED a SECOND HAND 2 Ton MOTOR WAGON. Apply to HEATLY and GRESHAM, LTD., 75, Hornby Road, Bombay. 279

WANTED for spot cash 1913-14 model Touring Motor cars. High H. P. and detachable wheels preferred. Apply to Box No. 263, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 293

WANTED a TYPIST knowing well in correspondings. Hindoo preferred. Apply HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSEIN & BROS., Nagdevi street, Out of Fort, Bombay. 284

WANTED by English Firm a competent LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST, good salary and permanent position. Apply to Box No. 257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 273

WANTED—Applicants for China Clay produced in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Apply to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, Deccan. 124

WANTED—By educated middle age Frenchman pupils for French. Ladies or gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly please apply to Box No. 510 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100B

WANTED—One COMPOUNDER with a knowledge of selling patent medicines, dispensing, etc., Portuguese proferred. Apply with copies of testimonial to:—
The STANDARD DRY STORE, Bangaloro Camp. 270

AN EXPERIENCED and CERTIFICATED LADY TEACHER desires to teach English to Parsi ladies, or high class Hindu ladies. Evening hours. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 116

WANTED CLERK with good knowledge of accounts, one used to Oliver Typewriter preferred. Pay for competent man up to Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply sharp between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. at Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Head Quarters, (No. 6 Block), Colaba. 289

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 115

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE in Fort, Apollo Bunder, or vicinity by married couple. Requirements: Bedroom with bathroom attached, Electric lights and fans. Only applications, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be entertained. Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

WANTED.—A Gujarati-knowing retired Government Judicial officer or a B.A., LL.B., of some years' standing for the combined post of District Magistrate and State Munsiff, Idar State. Pay Rs. 125 to start. Applications, which must come before 25th April, should be addressed to:—

DEWAN,
IDAR STATE,
281 Himatnagar, Mahi Kantha.

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Hyderabad Sind Municipal Water Works on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. Must posses First Class Engineer's certificate and have had previous experience of Water Works. Application stating qualifications and enclosing testimonials to be submitted to the PRESIDENT HYDERABAD SIND MUNICIPALITY, before 20th April, 1915.. 240

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for the Municipal Markets on a Salary of Rs. 50 p.m., and the free use of Municipal Cycle. The post is pensionable. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th April, 1915. Applicants should state their age.

H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
Nagpur Municipality.
Nagpur, 31st March, 1915. 121

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE KARACHI.—The chair of Mathematics at this College is vacant owing to the death of R. S. Bhimbhai J. Naik. Applications, with a full statement of qualifications and experience and copies of not more than three recent testimonials, together with the names of three gentlemen who will act as references should be sent to THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE BOARD, on or before SATURDAY, 24th April, 1915, Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising to Rs. 350, with Provident Fund benefits. 117

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—Applications are invited for appointment as TEMPORARY ASSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER, Fourth Grade, on a salary of Rs. 400—25—500 per mensem.

Candidate must be in possession of a Master Mariner's Certificate of Competency and must be under 30 years of age.

Candidates should submit their applications accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates, stating their age and qualifications to the Undersigned, from whom any further particulars can be obtained.

C. R. WHITTINGHAM,
for Offg. Deputy Conservator.
The 26th March, 1915. 121

WANTED.

WANTED a WATER-WORKS ENGINEER. Candidates with experience of well-water works need apply. State lowest salary, forwarding copies of testimonials to THE POLITICAL & JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Palanpur State. 122

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following posts are vacant. Asst. Master, Rs. 125-5-150. Trained Govt. Pensionable Post. Asst. Music Mistress Rs. 100. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 238

WANTED GRADUATES, UNDER-GRADUATES and MATRICS as TEACHERS in the New English High School, Nagpur. Graduates not attending Law and others having experience will be offered good prospects. The intending candidates should at once apply stating minimum terms.

G. J. PURUSHE,
120 Headmaster.

WANTED TRAINED Certificated Resident Mistress (Ch. of England communicant) with knowledge of Music, for K G. and Standard I.

Salary Rs. 72 per mensem with board, washing, medical attendance and contribution to Provident Fund, also fees per head for any Music pupils instructed. Please apply with copies of testimonials to HEAD MISTRESS, Mayo School and Orphanage, Simla. 120

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers, a reputable firm for Square Deal. 5685

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE—The most economical. 8,000 in use. Great demand, Rs. 64—T. FERNANDEZ, Grahams Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 5875

FOR SALE.—Two seater Rover Motor Car needs repairs, accept Rs. 500 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 589

TO BE LET

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the Woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourio, Poona. 119

TO LET furnished or unfurnished rooms with board in Medows Street. Terms moderate in advance, immediate entry, also meals supplied outside. Apply to "G." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS. a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO LET.—The upper flat of our well ventilated Bungalow at the junction of Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. It has a China flooring and other latest sanitary arrangements. Post Office, Tram and Rly. Station very near. For particulars apply to the PROPRIETOR BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 294

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession a splendid ground floor in "Alexandra House," Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, either furnished or unfurnished.

Apply to:—
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House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 290

TO BE LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of BATHA HOUSE right on the Sea on the West side in Middle Colaba. This is one of the best houses in Colaba. Rent only Rs. 175.

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Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines, Camp, Poona.

Next time you feel a slight irritation in your throat, get a box of Zymole Trokeys and stop it. They give general satisfaction. 21

NOTICES.

S. S. "CITY OF AGRA."

ARRIVED ON 8TH APRIL, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend on the PREFERENCE SHARES of the Company at the rate of Rupees Forty-nine per share for the period ending 31st December, 1910, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th April, 1915, at the registered office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 6th April, 1915 on production of Share Certificates.

For the Bombay Company, Ltd.,
R. H. BROOKE,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd.
Bombay, 7th April, 1915. 278

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE AT THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of the following kinds of waste on account and risk of Messrs. A. E. Bode and Sons, who have failed to take delivery of their contracted waste. Offers will be taken at the Mills, by the Manager till 13th instant with Rs. 100 deposit. All the kinds of waste are ready for inspection at the Mill premises at any time during the day.

Card Fly No. 10s. and 20s. 10 Candies.
Card Fly No. 6s. 12 Candies.
Scutcher dropping No. 10s. and 20s. 12 Candies. 251

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay by Messrs. N. C. SIRCAR & SONS., for the sale of their various descriptions of Bengal Coals.

Orders are solicited from Mills, Factories and other Consumers.

286 KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE DECORATIVE AND USEFUL PORCELAIN.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, he 14th day of April, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, a consignment of Japanese decorative and useful articles of superior workmanship consisting of gold decorated and coloured saltu vases, bowls, flower pots, ash trays, tea-pots, and incense burners of artistic designs, rich tea sets in silk lined cases, enamel coloured, glazed and gold decorated porcelain jars, large vases, flower plates, tea services, and similar other articles.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT JAIL ROAD SOUTH OR FIRST UMERKHADI ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, under instructions from and by the order of Harischandra Dharmajee and Chintaman Dharmaji, the Receivers appointed in the High Court suit No. 794 of 1914, (Harischandra Dharmajee and another v/s Chintaman Dharmajee and another) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit and dated the 22nd day of March, 1915, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th April, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 82 1/9 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jail Road South of First Umerkhadi Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3443 and Street No. 23/30 and bounded as follows, *i.e.*:—On or towards the East and South by the houses of Nassarwanjee Dorabjee deceased on or towards the West by the said First Umerkhadi Road and on or towards the North by the house belonging to the charitable estate of Jooma Musjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha Solicitor for the Receivers at his office in Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their Rooms, at No. 22. Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, such as mirror door almyrahs, what-nots, dumb-waiters, cloth and gown press, chest of drawers, large Cambay carpets, dressing and wash-hand tables, arm and without arm chairs, side-boards, writing tables, etc., etc, the property of a European gentleman going home.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE ONLY WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT. AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want really very artistic and ornamental furniture.

By order of the executors of the late Mr Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), each day at "Saboo Palace," Narayan Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill, very handsome and unique rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain China and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side-boards, dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs all made to especially selected English designs built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers—Messrs. Reid and Barton.

Porcelainware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best Carrara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian silverware and carved ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminster stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well-known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who had made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SHALOME.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 very handsome strong English square rubber tyred landau by Holland and Holland specially imported brand new by the owner slightly used, also one very strong showy waler horse, 15.2 hands. The whole is an excellent turnout.
1 14 H. P. 2 cylinder, 6 seated nearly now motor car, in excellent condition, the owner going in for a large car.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th April, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME TEAKWOOD AND OPEN CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CONSISTING OF ELEGANT CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS DINING TABLE, BOOK-CASES, &c., BELONGING TO 96TH BERAR INFANTRY OFFICERS' MESS.

Under instructions from the President, 96th Berar Infantry's Mess, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable handsome teakwood and open carved household furniture consisting of Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dining table in 6 pieces, dining chairs, centre tables, fancy teapoys, revolving book-cases, side tables, dumbwaiters, card tables, arm chairs, dressing tables, chiffoneers, easy and rocking chairs, writing tables, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1915.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C. 19

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their Auction Rooms No. 53. Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasram Jewellers and opposite the corner of Oak Lane) the household teak and blackwood furniture of the concerned, consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs, lined rich tapestry, tiled teapoys and jardineers, corner cabinets, dining table and chairs, picture easels, wall pegs and brackets, single and double almirahs, bookstands, invalid sofas, bed room sofas, verandah benches, writing and wash-hand tables, screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, rocking chairs, music seats, phonograph and records, hatstands, glassware and crockeryware, etc.

The property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Twice To-night at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Instantaneous Success of the Wonder of Wonders
THE GREAT STILLWELL
Assisted by
Mdlle. ELSIE
In their Marvellous Magical Feats & Startling Illusions What about their Patter?
1,000 laughs in 15 Minutes.
THE LADY IN RED
A Modern Prophet & true Foreteller of future events.
MINIATURE MARIE
Dainty Singer & Clever Dancer.
Our exclusive Drama in 2 Parts.
THE VOICE OF THE ANGELS
Our War Topical only received by to-day's Mail.
Comedy, Comics, etc.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LOCATION NEXT TO CHARNI ROAD STATION
LAST SOUVENIR WEEK
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
AND EVERY NIGHT
A Silk Saree and two Handsome Watches will be given away amongst the audience.
TO-NIGHT!
AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST
A trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet on the Pad aided by the Mechanic.
(Limited to six entries.)
AIN TO-NIGHT!!
OUR NEW PROGRAMME
BY OUR ALL-STAR COMPANY.
LAST TWO MATINEES
Saturday & Sunday afternoons, April 10 & 11
When a Silk Saree & a Handsome Watch will be given amongst the Children.
Doors open at 3. Commence at 4 p.m.
Children Half Price at Matinees only.
Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS. Agents.

INDIA'S GREATEST CLASSIC PERFORMANCE
KALIDAS'
SHAKUNTAL
OR
THE LOST RING
BY
GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI
(in Maratbi)
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD,
SATURDAY, 10th APRIL 1915 at 8-30 p.m.
AND
SUNDAY, 11th APRIL 1915 at 3 p. m.
well known play
MANAPAMANA

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.
Daily Sessions as Usual
There will be no Night Sessions from Monday, 12th April, except Saturdays.
Wednesday 14th April
DANCING AND SKATING
9-30 to Midnight

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p. m.
Last night. Last night.

MISS GRACE PALOTTA &
MR. EDWARD NABLE
IN
the most successful Comedy
"BERTIE'S BIRTHDAY".

Introducing the best features from all their sketches, including the famous "NUTS" and Miss Palotta's laughing song.

FULL PROGRAMME BESIDES!
"LAWYER QUINCE" —— the Comedy.
By W. W. Jacobs.
MAX AS A HAIR DRESSER
(King of Comedians).
ANIMATED WAR MAPS.
The fight for Warsaw and Naval Battles in the Pacific.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Agent

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

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Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

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Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

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MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and avoid sickness and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure

USE ALWAYS

'TONE-VIGORIEN.'

and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.

Hundred tablets cost Rs. 5, postage extra

Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 1/8, postage extra.

Both these preparations can be had from

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd
FORT, BOMBAY

And Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.,
Lamington Road, Bombay.

Prepared by
The Abiathar Pharmaceutical Co., Bombay

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 8.

Light to moderate rain has fallen along the foot of the Himalayas. A few light showers also occurred in the central parts of the country. The chief amounts reported are:—Simla and Mukteswar one inch, Delhi three quarters and Srinagar one. The temperature is lower than usual in Northwest and Central India. A fresh disturbance is affecting Baluchistan to-day.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Baluchistan and decrease along the Western Himalayas.

SEVERE HAILSTORM AT CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 8.

Cawnpore was visited by a severe hailstorm last evening at eight. Hail stones which started falling thickly even before the rain set in were of large size, the majority being of the size of betel nuts. The hailstorm lasted for more than five minutes. The rain lasted sometime longer. Considerable damage to crops is apprehended.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Thundershowers have been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Lahore has had 0.13", Ambala 0.60" and Delhi 0.79". Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is in defect both during the day and at night.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 0.40" and Allahabad 0.42". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and generally clear in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Day temperature is in defect except in lower Sind; night temperature is also below normal in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Central India West and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect except at Dwarka and Veraval; night temperature is below normal at Neemuch, Bhuj and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the north-western districts; Jubbulpore has had 0.22", Akola and Nagpur 0.17" each and Chanda 0.35". Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual except in the north-western districts. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect everywhere; night temperature is also below normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given nearly general rain in the east Punjab and the southern half of the Central Provinces and local rain in the north Punjab, the United and the north-east Central Provinces. Conditions remain unsettled in the Central and the United Provinces. Temperature is in defect to the north of latitude 21 deg. N. with the exception of Sind. Weather is disturbed also in Persia.

Some thunderstorms are likely in the Central and the south United Provinces and in the southern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Absolute Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total fall since 1st June to date.	Rainfall Variation fall since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	74.7	66.6	64	..	9.64	—1.10
Do. (7th)	87.0	72.1	77	..	0.40	—8.61
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	90.1	76.1	87	..	3.63	0.04
Do. (7th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	83.2	61.0	76	..	0.93	—0.64
Rawalpind	65.8	49.2	76	..	10.75	2.04
Lahore	83.6	54.9	83	0.13	5.17	1.73
Hissar	83.7	55.2	59	..	3.89	..
Ambala	83.9	55.1	75	0.60	5.49	—0.04
Delhi	79.4	60.2	70	0.79	12.10	9.24
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.3	67.5	58	0.01	8.17	6.56
Mainpuri	80.0	66.9	67	..	4.55	2.44
Jhansi	95.1	66.3	77	..	3.46	1.65
Cawnpore	86.6	66.1	71	0.40	3.43	1.42
Allahabad	87.3	67.7	72	0.42	5.04	2.90
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	89.3	61.8	70	..	0.91	—0.21
Karachi	84.8	71.4	77	..	1.09	—0.85
Ajmer	87.0	47	34	..	3.70	2.39
Jaipore	89.6	62.1	25	0.01	5.61	2.14
Kotah	90.2	70 6	36	..	5.98	4 93
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.6	63.6	65	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	83.0	72 6	75	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	84.4	66.0	65	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	92 3	64 8	65	..	0.48	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	90 0	69.8	49	..	0.16	—0.40
Surat	94.9	73.3	51	..	0.79	0.44
Ahmedabad	75 2	73.9	38	..	0.33	—0.07
Deesa	95.0	67.5	29	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	93.7	55.8	20	..	4.32	3.51
Indore	94.1	69.1	39	..	2.19	1.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.8	69.9	55	0.22	3.70	1.15
Saugor	92.8	67.3	36	..	3.49	1.16
Hoshangabad	95.5	70.8	28	..	4.08	2.28
Khandwa	99.1	67.6	29	..	1.13	1.81
Akola	96.2	70.6	75	0.17	4.02	2.86
Amroati	94.3	70.3	77	0.03	4.44	2.37
Nagpur	91.6	70.0	76	0.17	5.93	3.29
Chanda	97.1	70.0	89	0.35	5.86	2.88
Raipur	90.5	71.1	64	0.05	2.87	0.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.2	77.4	74	..	1.17	0.88
Ratnagiri	89.1	76 9	65	..	0.84	—0.20
Mormugao	87.6	75 9	73	..	1.58	0.89
Karwar	88.5	76 0	82	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.6	71.1	22	..	4.62	3.78
Ahmednagar	96.6	72.9	21	..	3.86	1.32
Poona	99.4	69.9	29	..	0.95	—0.67
Sholapur	99.6	77.9	56	..	6.67	4.93
Bijapur	98.6	77.1	38	..	6.30	4.66
Belgaum	94.7	67.5	48	..	4.93	3.39
Aurangabad	94.8	75.8	35	..	4.48	2.80
Nizamabad (Indur).	7 73	4	64	..	5.89	2.45
Hyderabad	99.8	79.0	59	..	4.81	1.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.5	78.0	75	..	3.62	0.10
Calicut	90.0	80.2	83	..	10.52	3.28
Cochin	91.7	80.8	77	..	22.88	10.37
Colombo	90.7	76.3	93	0.40	27.50	—2 18
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.3	74.7	83	..	7.66	0.68
Bellary	104.2	73.5	52	..	4.99	2 42
Cuddapah	105.3	77.1	66	..	9.37	4.52
Madras	90.4	78.8	73	..	24.95	4.43
Bangalore	94.8	65.8	58	..	4.07	—0.31
Coimbatore	99.4	72.0	74	..	7.73	1.73
Vaikhmopoly	100.9	77.2	71	..	7.69	—1.65
Negapatam	90.9	78.7	88	..	23.22	—7.83

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th April, 1915, was 30.134 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correct-ign the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 7th April, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.901 Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.0 ,,
Dew Point	68.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.642 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	233 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in		Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in
	April.				Ap		
TH.	8	m 4 19	24 3		8	m 10 34	18 0
		6 1a	25 11				
F.	9	m 7 48	24 1		9	m 2 9	19 9
		8 41a	26 4			1 52a	18 9
SAT.	10	m 9 0	25 1		10	m 3 2	18 8
		9 25a	26 9			2 56 a	18 5
SUN.	11	m 9 50	26 1		11	m 3 41	17 9
		10 3a	27 0			3 41 a	18 4
M.	12	m 10 30	26 11		12	m 4 12	16 11
		10 37a	27 2			4 13a	18 2
TU.	13	m 11 6	27 6		13	m 4 40	16 4
		11 7a	27 1			4 54a	18 2
W.	14	m 11 40	27 10		14	m 5 7	15 11
		11 33a	27 1			5 27a	18 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
8 (Thursday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m
9 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m
10 (Saturday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 55m
11 (Sunday)	6h 15m.	6h. 55m
12 (Monday	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m
13 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 56m
14 (Wednesday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h. 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h. 5-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 0.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49.3m.-p.m.

THE RIGHT OF RESISTANCE BY A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—On account of some discussion having taken place in the columns of this paper as to the right of a railway passenger to resist overcrowding, I the undersigned, deem it expedient to make the following suggestions which I hope you will be good enough to publish and oblige:—

In a hot season like this when the thermometer is at 110deg. in the shade, at times the torture caused by the overcrowding of trains is more grievous than any indignity that can be inflicted on an unmerited total stranger.

That this difficulty of the passengers was kept in sight by the framers of the Act is quite clear from the elaborate provisions made in the act itself for preventing overcrowding. Section 63 requires every railway administration to fix the maximum number of passengers which may be carried in each compartment and to exhibit the number so fixed in English or in the vernacular in common use in the territory traversed by the railway. Section 93 prescribes the penalty for the contravention of the above provisions making the Railway Company liable to forfeit to the Government the sum of Rs. 20 for every day during which the provisions of section 63 are contravened. Not satisfied with this the legislature has wisely gone further and section 102 makes the act of a railway servant, who compels or attempts to compel any passenger, to enter a compartment which already contains the maximum number of the passengers exhibited therein under section 63 punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. A railway servant's act endangering the safety of any person by disobeying any general rule made, sanctioned, published and notified under the Indian Railways Act or by any rash and negligent act or omission is made punishable with a term of imprisonment which may extend to two years or with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both, under section 102 of the Act. The act of overcrowding can be brought in a test case under this section.

A good law by itself is of very little avail except for the purpose of gracing the statute book in which it is enshrined. It is only the good administration of a given law that will produce the desired effect and tend to ameliorate the lot of its intended beneficiaries.

In face of these clear provisions of law it is terrible to see the very railway servants posted to carry out the provisions of the Act, acting in open defiance, in broad daylight in the midst of hundred of persons with immunity. A passenger of average understanding is quite in ignorance of his rights and the few who know them prefer to steer clear of any collision with a railway servant with a view to avoid delay and trouble in the journey. Thus the injured innocence gives way and the culprit is made a habitual criminal by repeated crimes and the victory won in his illegal acts.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. TRIVEDI.

Cambay, April 7.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. B—15

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, April 8.*)

Mr. H. M. Haslehust Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency, employed as Assistant Postal Censor, Bombay, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 15th March 1915.

The Governor in Council is to invest the undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits up to the amount of Rs.. 100:—Mr. Chintaman Gopal Kharkar, Subordinate Judge of Chikodi; Mr. Anant Krishna Asundi, Subordinate Judge of Gokak.

Mr. F. E. Sharp, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency, acted as Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency from the 27th February 1915 to the 14th March 1915.

Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., District Judge of Dharwar, is granted, with effect from the 8th May 1915, such privilege leave in combination with furlough, up to six months, with permission to prenx to it the Easter holidays and the ensuing Summer vacation of the Court.

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., District Judge of Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 19th May 1915 with permission to prefix to it the Easter holidays and the ensuing Summer vacation of the Court.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Captain C. S. H. Roberts, Magistrate of the First Class in the Broach District, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the C. P. Code.

Mr. C. S. Marston, District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, is granted, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. F. L. Clifford to act as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr. C. S. Marston, proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. E. Butler to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., to be on special duty in the Department of Land Records as Joint Director of Land Records for a period of six months from 1st April 1915.

Mr. H. H. Hood, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed Assistant Collector of Customs, Karachi, with effect from 15th March 1915.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Nasik, is allowed from 23rd March 1915, privilege in combination with furlough on medical certificate up to six months.

The period of the appointment of Mr. Jhamrai Lahorimal as special Income Tax Collector for the city of Karachi is extended up to 31st March 1916.

Mr. P. W. Singleton, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bombay to Madras, with effect from the 15th March 1915.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months from 25th April 1915.

The Reverend H. L. Arnould, Chaplain of Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th April 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Second Lieutenant David Stanley Procter is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 8th March 1915.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor from the 27th March 1915:—

Second Lieutenant W. Adlington Date, 2/6th Devonshire Regiment, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for eighteen days, out of India, from the 10th April 1915.

Mr. S. K. Bhagwat, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Prayara Canals District, during Mr. Harrison's absence or until further orders.

Mr. T. A. Andrew, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, is permitted to leave India during the period of the privilege leave granted him by the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Division.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to be substantive *pro tem.* Talukdari Settlement Officer vice the Honourable Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. Ramchandra Sadashiv Athavle to be substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Grade Deputy Collector to fill up an existing vacancy.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from 2nd October 1914 vice Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar on deputation:—

Mr. Narayan Chintaman Pethe to be substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri to be substantive *pro tem.* Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Bulchand Alumal to be substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal to be substantive *pro tem.* Fifth Grade Deputy Collector with effect from 18th November 1914.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., Collector of Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months with effect from 26th May 1915.

The Hon. Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., is granted from 27th March 1915 privilege leave in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs up to six months.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., to be Deputy Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, vice Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., proceeding on active service.

THE LEVEL CROSSING NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Are the G. I. P. Railway authorities legally entitled to control level crossings purely for their own convenience and without regard to that of the public?

At the Kurla crossing on Tuesday morning the gates were kept closed while no fewer than four trains passed. My vehicle was detained for more than twenty minutes and I was not the first arrival.

Some of your readers, I know, have equal cause to complain; and no doubt would welcome an authoritative pronouncement as to the rights of the Railway Company.—Yours, etc.

CELERITY.

April 7, 1915.

Dealing with the question of the German shells which fell on Swiss territory during the Artillery fight in Mail week between German batteries in the village of Moos, in Alsace, and French batteries posted about a thousand yards north of the Swiss village of Bournevesin, the "Gazette de Lausanne" asks the Swiss General Staff to negotiate in accord with both belligerents in order to establish a neutral zone all along the Swiss border. "We feel confident," says the paper, "that such an initiative would be met favourably, on account of the advantages resulting from the restriction of an already too large front."

WEST END WRIST WATCHES

The **"SOWAR"**
MILITARY PATTERN WRIST WATCH.
15''' Size, Keyless Lever, in Semi-Open face case.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Half plate movement, jewelled 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and Breguet hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. Patent hand setting mechanism by the winding nut. Plain white enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Substantial, well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

Nickel Silver, Rs. 25. Sterling Silver, Rs. 30.

Also made in the New Patent Pattern with side loops in Nickel and Sterling Silver cases at same prices as above.

With a superior quality leather wrist strap.

West End Watch C
BOMBAY - CALCUTTA

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co.; after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Post and Telegraphs in July 1912.

400 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE,

MANUFACTURING Co.,
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

"The darkest hour is nearest the dawn"
Do not suffer from troubles caused by

URIC ACID

Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica and all Kidney Troubles shall positively be cured by

FRUCTESINE

The surest Eliminator and the greatest of the Tonics. Fructesine has the grand Invigorating effect and it is King of all Liver remedies. Is extraordinarily beneficial to Womankind for all their troubles.

DO TRY FRUCTESINE

Made in Europe. Obtainable from all Chemists.
Used and Recommended by the leading Doctors.
Sole Agents:

BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,
Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay.
Sub. Agents: SHROFF BROS. Opp. Whiteaway, Fort, Bombay.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIRS

That's the all important question to every one. Is your hair getting thin? Is it getting grey? Is it getting brash, coarse and harsh to comb or dress? Does dandruff trouble you? All these troubles will be at an end by using a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL.

It is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals **KAMINIA OIL.**

It is also effective in removing neuralgia, headache and weak sight. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell. Hundreds of testimonials from numerous friends and patrons who are unanimous in praising the good effects of this oil prove the truth of our assertions. We can only say, give it an honest trial, and you will find cause to be thankful and satisfied.

Price per Bot. Re. 1, V.P. As. 4 Extra. 3 Bots. Rs. 2-10, V.P. charges As. 7. Extra.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of half-anna Postage Stamp from the

Sole Agents:

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 8th.

Jehagir	Lewis	Aden
City of Agra	Davies	Liverpool
Montebello	Montgomery	Hull

DEPARTURES.

April 8th.

Chakla	Allen	Busreh
Kasara	Gulliver	Basra
Singa	Reid	Rangoon

The following vessels have received port clearance yesterday.

Steamers	Chakla	for	Busreh.
"	Orna	for	Rangoon.

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading :—

Steamer	Montebello	for	London.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Salsette, will arrive here at 6 a.m. to-day, with about 56 passengers.

S. S. Jehangir:—The steamer Jehangir, 3,380 tons, Captain E. K. Lewis, arrived here yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 31st March, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Agra:—The steamer City of Agra, 3,096 tons, Captain E. W. Davies, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool which port she left on the 12th ultimo with a general cargo.

S. S. Montebello:—The steamer Montebello, 2,770 tons, Captain H. Montgomery, arrived here yesterday from Hull, which port she left on the 27th February with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Comapny's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, sailed yesterday for Busrah via Veraval and the Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orna 2,996 tons, Captain T. W. Hewitt, will sail to-day for Rangoon in water ballast.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, April 8th, 1915.

30-ton Crane.

Varela	Denne	B. I. S. N. Co
A Kirkfield	Dermidy	T. M. & Co
B Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
C. & E. Taiyabai	H. Kass	A. M. Jeewanjee
D & E. Begum	Atkin	T. Morrison & Co
F. Asahi Maru	Kutchiti	S. Tyebji & Sons
K. Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
N Rheinfels	Farner	Govt Prize Vessel
P. Peter Jebsen	Nienwager	D. Nanjee & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Ahmed	K. N. & Co.
Netravati	Abubakar	
Sabarmati	Saboodin	
Saraswati	Nola	
Ponani	Suleman	
Indravati	Osman	
Courland	Fatahomed	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Europa Maru	Hirano	B. Bomonji & Co
2 Culna	Davies	M. M. & Co
6 Rotenfels	Taylor	Gov. Prize Vessel
7 Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
10/11 Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
12 Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
14 Lnasa	King	B. I. S. N. Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Clan Chattan	Pill	J. Finlay & Co
Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. Graham & Co
Jehangir	Leuris	T. M. & Co
Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennet	P. & O. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Hejas	Gray	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Cooeyanna	Shillinghaw	M. M. & Co
City of Agra	Davies	K. N. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co
Galila	Mcntyre	J. M. & Co
Inveran	Adam	W. & A. G. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	
Soviet	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	T. M. & Co
Montebello	Mngomery	J. F. & Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A Mithwani.
Sidra	Bryn	
Ujna	Abbo	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS

April 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 28 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 24 bales wool, L. Goculdas; 4 bales wool, B. Harbhuni; 50 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 20,000 cwts. wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 1,150 cwts. khismiss, D. Passoo & Co.; 276 cwts. mica, Towner Jones & Co.; 100 cwts. capsicums, 20 cwts. cardamoms, 20 cwts. cardamom seed, G. Suchedina & Co.; 70 cases bristles, J. Livingstone & Co.; 402 cwts. sandalwood, S. Nowrojee & Co.; 160 cwts. cashewnuts, 20 cwts. bees wax, 2 cwts. gum Arabic, N. Kasum; 18 bales cow hides, 52 bales sheep and goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 5 bales animal hair, J. M. Rahimtoola.

Culna (s) 240 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 75 cwts. kachoora, Tokarsey Narpal; 143 bales dry ginger, 5 cwts. beeswax, 7 cwts. mace, M. A. Kayum; 31 cwts. beeswax, J. M. Rahimtoola; 37 cwts. fishmaws, E. Moledina; 101 cwts. gum Arabic, R. Danjee & Co.; 166 cwts. gum Arabic, 125 cwts. gum olibanum, J. Narbheram & Co.; 100 cwts. capsicums, 100 cwts. cashewnuts, 20 cwts. cardamoms, G. Suchedina & Co.; 125 cwts. cuttlefish, P. Merally; 1,666 cwts. dry ginger, 315 cwts. gum Arabic, 100 cwts. gum olibanum, 522 cwts. nux vomica, M. Jafferbhoy; 143 cwts. cashewnuts, 10 cwts. cardamom seed, G. B. Harjee; 4 bales hemp, G. Veerjee & Co.; 50 bales hemp, K. Visram & Co.; 100 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee & Co.; 196 cwts. cashewnuts, 600 cwts. buffalo horns, 500 cwts. kishmiss, E. Mohomed; 375 cwts. nux vomica, R. Jivandas & Co.; 41 cwts. fish maws, M. J. Joomabhoy; & Co.; 150 cwts. turmeric, G. Suchedina & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Culna (s) 400 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jianvdas & Co.

FOR HULL.

Rotenfels. (s) 460 cwts. casterseed, G. Bhimjee; 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 2,002 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peter Jebsen (s) 6,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 408 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 3,100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 630 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 35 cwts. senna leaves, Ali Brothers.

Europe Maru (s) 300 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Asahi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Kirkfield (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Megjee & Co.; 400 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kirkfield (s) 300 bales cotton, Breul & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru (s) 5,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Europe Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru 5,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 96 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kanagawa Maru 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru 500 bales coton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 300 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 700 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Chattan from Liverpool, Agents —J. Finlay & Co., 50 bales American cotton, 370 bales, 815 cases cotton goods, 25 cases 171 bales cotton yarn, 3 bales 4 cases woollen goods, 2 bales woollen yarn, 14 bales canvas, 4 bales jute cloth, 5 bales 69 coils cotton rope, 2 cases hemp twine, 14 cases oilcloth, 3 casks cement, 15,000 pieces bricks, 20 drums liquid ammonia, 125 drums bleaching powder, 52 drums calcium chloride, 12 drums sulphide sodium, 10 casks washing soda, 24 casks zinc chloride, 27 casks 22 drums magnesium chloride, 60 bags glauber salt, 10 bags dextrine, 10 kegs bicarbonate soda, 40 kegs bichromate potash, 200 barrels green copperas, 40 bags starch, 19 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 100 cases bottles, 80 cases stout, 280 cases wine, 2 cases perfumed spirit, 2,712 cases 1 package 1 cask whisky, 50 bundles copper squares, 28 packages paraffin wax, 559 drums oil, 65 barrels lubricating oil, 79 barrels 93 casks tar, 75 casks 132 barrels pitch, 25 drums turpentine, 206 drums 964 kegs, 117 cases 16 casks paint and colour, 19 bales 27 cases paper, 198 bales old newspaper, 66 cases 1,512 boxes soap, 230 boxes 43 cases biscuits, 57 cases confectionery, 5 cases umbrellas, 8 casks gum trayacol.

S. S. Ferrara from Abadon Agents—Shaw Wallace & Co.—1,175 numbers empty steel casks, 107 bags dry dates, 31 bundles specie.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

OMISSION OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

The following Resolution on Archaeological Researches was published in yesterday's Government Gazette:—

The Report submitted by the Superintendent is a generally satisfactory record of work done during the year. The Government in Council is glad to observe that, as a result of the relief afforded him by Mr. Page, the recently appointed Assistant Superintendent, in the matter of conservation work, Mr. Bhandarkar was able to turn his attention more largely to the research and exploration branches of archaeology, and found time to conduct some extremely interesting excavation operations in the Bhilsa district of the Gwalior State. The Collector should be requested invariably to inform the Superintendent of the occurrence in their districts of any numismatic find to which the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act apply.

The Government note with satisfaction the progress which is being made in the matter of declaring monuments protected under the Act. The district officers should be requested to take up, on the lines indicated by the Superintendent and, where necessary, in consultation with him, the question of the declaration as protected monuments of the antiquarian remains enumerated in Mr. Cousens' revised list. Commendable interest has been displayed by the Collectors, notably those of Hyderabad, Karachi, Nasik, Dharwar and Kanara, in the matter of securing agreements from the private owners of monuments, such agreements having this year been obtained in respect of forty-three monuments as against only one in the previous year. The attention of the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Bijapur should be invited to the remarks made by the Superintendent regarding the desirability of inducing the owners or managers of the monuments at Ahmedabad and Bijapur to agree to refrain from disfiguring these beautiful edifices by coats of whitewash and the erection of ugly temporary structures in close contact with them. In view of Mr. Page's strictures, on the state in which these monuments are maintained, it is evidently very necessary that effective steps should be taken which will protect their artistic and archaeological beauties from acts of unconscious vandalism on the part of their owners. The attention of the Executive Engineers of these districts should also be drawn to the Superintendent's remarks regarding the objectionable practice of pointing archaeological buildings which are the subject of an annual grant for current repairs, and they should be asked to see that the pointing is carefully scraped off where, as is generally the case, it is not actually required, and that, in all instances where the presence of interstices between the joints renders pointing indispensable, it is well recessed from the masonry face so as to be as little obstrusive as possible.

It appears that the Executive Engineers have in certain cases omitted to communicate their annual reports on the conservation of the monuments in their charge, and that in certain other cases these reports do not record the results of personal inspections on the part of the Executive Engineers, but merely reproduce the observations of subordinate officers. Executive Engineers are enjoined to make systematic inspections at least once a year of the ancient monuments in their charge, and Government consider it undesirable that this duty should be extensively delegated to subordinates.

"La Roumanie," the organ of M. Take Jonescu, commenting on the statement by two leaders of the Conservative Party that King Ferdinand is personally in favour of neutrality, declares that his Majesty holds no opinion apart from that of his Government, and indignantly protests against this endeavour to drag the King into the controversy. The opinion is held that an Austro-German attack against Serbia would require considerably more than 400,000 men, and that even if the requisite numbers were forthcoming, it could not be developed before April, owing to the floods which at present impede operations.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. B-2

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASING.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 8.

We are told in a telegram, which appears in our issue of to-day, that a Committee of American textile manufacturers approached President Wilson with the rather alarming piece of information, that 400,000 operatives would be rendered idle within sixty days, unless a way were found of getting dye stuffs from Germany. From the text of the telegram, it would appear the Cabinet discussed the question forthwith, for it was at once explained, that as the same raw material was used to make both dyes and explosives, it was hardly possible that Germany would consent to its export. If there is anything in this, apart from the probality of it being another political German manoeuvre to give the United States Government another jog to persevere in their efforts to raise the blockade of their country, the fact must become more patent than ever of the necessity for other nations to cultivate those interprises and industries, which the German nation has succeeded in making peculiarly its own, by specialising in the manufacture of certain goods to meet the wants and tastes of divers nationalities, and for which they have received support of a practical kind from their Government. Certain industries, such as those associated with the manufacture of chemicals and glass have practically been monopolised by Germany and Austria to such an extent, that anything like a rupture in peaceful commercial intercourse, brings ruin on an incalculable number of concerns which are wholly dependent on these countries for their supplies. When these are out short, we are told, that even in a neutral country the effect will be so serious to textile manufacturers, 400,000 people will be rendered idle within a period of sixty days in consequence.

A good deal is being done in our own country to remedy this, but it will be obviously impossible to build up new industries on a large scale during the continuance of the war. Apart from the fact of new issues of capital being rigorously controlled by Government, and the shortage of labour, the business side of Great Britain will take no headlong plunges, and will be very chary about embarking on important new ventures, unless reliable assurances are forthcoming that it will not be subjected to unfair competition. The British Government, to some extent, has recognised this important factor by its action in coming forward to assist in the promotion of the new aniline dyes company. The Board of Trade and Chambers of Commerce are rendering very valuable assistance in furnishing information about the details of German and Austrian trade, and inviting merchants and manufacturers to come together, and in this respect the great British Industrial Fair should prove invaluable. But it is certain the British manufacturer will not take any risks without some sort of definite guarantee that he will have fair-play industrially—call it Protection or any other name.

A number of Russian merchants are said to have recently paid a visit to London and conferred with British manufacturers: and it is a hopeful sign that there is already an enquiry from foreign sources for merchandise of British manufacture, which has hitherto been supplied by enemy countries. Inquiries for British goods from neutral countries are also on the increase. When the war is over these places will turn to Britain for their supplies, and as there is as yet no indication of the war having incommoded us to the same extent America seems to be suffering, it would appear that Britain's trade is about to be considerably benefited by the pending outcome of the war, which pleasing fact cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on the trade of India.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, April 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,500
" " Sales of East Indian	200
" " Imports	67,000
Mid. Americans	5.79
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.25

New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.

May	..	9.8
July	..	10.1 9
New York Official noon call May	..	9.8 6
July	..	10.1 8
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	..	9.5 3
July	..	9.8 5

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 7th.

Opening Tone	....
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	67,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
May-June	5.66	5.71
June-July	5.71	5.76
July-Aug.	5.80	5.85
Aug.-Sept.	..	5.88
Sept.-Oct.	..	5.95
Oct.-Nov.	5.96	6.01
Nov.-Dec.	..	6.02
Jan.-Feb.	60.4	6.09
March-April	6.10	6.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 7th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M.J.	5.66	5.70
J.J.	5.71	5.75
J.A.	5.80	5.83
O.N.	5.96	5.99
J.F.	6.04	6.03
M.A.	6.10	6.17

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 7th.

Good Bengal M. G.	4.20
F.G. " "	4.32
Fine " "	4.44
Good Oomra M. G.	4.54
F.G. " "	4.66
Fine " "	4.78
Good M. G. Oomra	4.54
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.78
Good Broach	5.05
F.G. "	5.20
Fine "	5.35

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, April 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	32.000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Futures at New York May	9.73
Previous closing price	9.88
Futures at New York July	10.00
Previous closing price	10.2
Spot Cotton at New York	9.95
Previous price	10.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.31
Previous price	9.31
Futures at New Orleans May	9.45
Previous price	9.63
Futures at New Orleans July	9.72
Previous price	9.89
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7
Demand Bills	4.79.35
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

London, April 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	23
Closing Tone of silver :—India buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " " 6 "	4
Interest day to day loans	1
" 7 day market loans	1

COUNCIL BILLS

London, Wednesday, April 7th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 15,000 were allotted to Calcutta	Rs.	
Rs. 45,000 " " to Bombay	1,67,000	
Rs.1,07,000 " " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta / Bombay at 1/15/16		
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta / Bombay full	above that rate in full.	
Telegraphic Transfers—Immediate.		
Rs. 6,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta	Rs.	
Rs. 10,00 000 " " Bombay	2100000	
Rs. 5,00,000 " " Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta / Bombay at 1-3 31/32.		
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta / Bombay full	above that rate in full.	
Telegraphic Transfers—Deferred.		
Rs. 4,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta	Rs.	
Rs.10,00,000 " " Bombay	1400000	
Tenders on Calcutta / Bombay at 1-3 15/16		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay full	above that rate in full.	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 40,26,000	
Amount to be allotted next week	Rs. 30,00,000	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 7th

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F Nominal	58/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. value	69/6
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.	
Hard Spelter nominal	36½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May value	53/9
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April sellers	53
Calcutta Linseed Paid / Hemp Value April-May	52

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) May June Paid and Buyers	486

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March. Hull Sellers	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£70½
Copper Braziers	£87
Yellow Metal	8½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	14/5 to 14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	30
English Best Selected Copper	77½

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Fair business	22/3 to 23

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	16/8
July	16/3½
August-September	15/11
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	16/9½
July	16/5
August-September	16/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18/3½
July	17/6
August-September	17/3½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	18/5
July	17/7½
August-September	17/5

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May paid	2/6
Ceylon Rubber	2/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 8.

The market opened quiet and gradually gave way about Rs. 4 for new crops and current qualities. Fine Broach April having been done at Rs. 226, and Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola at Rs. 187.

There has been a partial recovery mills have again been the chief buyers and mainly of stapled kinds.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, 229, May.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, 188, May.
Fine M. G. Bengals, 166, May.
Good M. G. Broach, 267, April, 1916.
F. G. M. G. Bengals, 194, January, 1916.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	270 Apr.25 '16
" "	231/2	..	..	" 1916
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	..	195/6	..	Jan. 25 '16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	173	159	.. May 1915
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	.. ..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	.. ..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	.. ..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	.. ..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	206	..	.. May 1915
M.G. Nagpore	..	203	..	.. Do.
M.G. Yeotmal	..	203	..	.. Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	197	..	.. Do.
M.G. Oomrawatee description.	..	..	..	.. ..
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	..	194	..	.. Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	221 Do.
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	210 May 25 '15
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	216 "
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	226 "
M.G. Compta	..	..	..	225 "
M.G. Broach	..	232/3	..	.. "
M. G. Bengals	..	168	..	.. "
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	..	233/4	..	.. Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 7th April, 1915:—

Cotton	23,514	Bales.
Wheat	15,703	cwt.
Linseed	3,887	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	717	"
Ginjellyseed	204	"
Poppyseed	38	"
Groundnuts	1,113	"
Castorseed	3,608	"
Rice	5,717	"
Myrabollans	1,938	"
Cottonseed	2,685	"
Mowraseed	166	"
Gram	3,389	"
Joowar	3,000	"
Maize	60	"
Barley	3,675	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:

White Pessi 85 per cent.	Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 6-4-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready	Rs. 6-9, B. T. per cwt.
Forward	Rs. 7-5-3, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-16, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-3-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni	Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerati	Rs. 6-6, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready	Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt. nominal.
Forward	Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts	Rs. 27 B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed	Rs. 3-13, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready	Rs. 5-9-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed	Rs. 2-12, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent.	Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
*Black Katni	Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mughi	Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar	Rs. 9-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Jubuulpore	Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 29-32d. May.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward	1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Dd. 4 m-s. do	1s. 4½d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	172¾ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133½
Do. Shanghai	171½
60 d-s. Yokohoma	148½

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 8th April, 1915, at 15 29-32 and 15 27-32d. the rupee, respectively.

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 8.

The Cotton Mill share market opened strong to-day and a further rise was recorded during the course of the day but at the close a slight setback was noticed. The Tata Iron & Steel shares stood almost stationary.

In Mill shares Davids after touching Rs. 555 closed at Rs. 550.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 417½, advanced to Rs. 423¾ but at the close declined to Rs. 415.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 945 to Rs. 960.

Madhaji improved to Rs. 1,152½.

Finlays after touching Rs. 270 closed at Rs. 265.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,480, Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 775 and Centrals at Rs. 1,827½.

Tata Iron & Steel ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 96½ and Deferred declined to Rs. 195.

Tata Hydro Electric Preference shares declined to Rs. 1,095 and ordinary to Rs. 1,090.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares opened firm at Rs. 219 but closed at Rs. 217.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood steady at Rs. 885.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,580.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 562½ x.d. Sialkot Ry. shares at Rs. 55 and Central Provinces at Rs. 119.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood steady at Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The Share Market yesterday exhibited unabated strength in jute mill shares for which there was a brisk inquiry a large trade resulting at advantage prices. Tea shares competed with jute for the attention of investors, a fairly large business being put through in these securities with higher prices for favourable stocks. Coal shares were neglected and there was not much doing in the miscellaneous section.

The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bekare and Ramghur 11-4, 11-8; Burragarh 2; Equitable (prefs.) 97, 98; Katras-Gherria 88-4; Kasonda 17-4; Teeturmuri 9-4.

Jute.—Alliance (ord.) 144, 145; Barnagore 75-8, 76-8; Clive (ord.) 59-8, 60-8, 61; Delta (ord.) 165-8, 166, 167, 168, 169 and 169-8; Empire (ord.) 12-4, 12-8 and 12-12; Fort Gloster (ord.) 172, 174; Fort William (ord.) 61-8, 62, 63; Hooghly (ord.) 13-12; Howrah (ord.) 122. 123; Kamarhatty (ord.) 146, 147, 148; Kanknarrah (ord.) 228, 229, 230; Kelvin (ord.) 139-8, 140-8; Reliance (ord.) 112; S. L. 112.

Tea.—Central Cachar 94; East India 88, 89; Hathikhira 24-12, 25; Kalacherra 107; Koornafuli 80, 81; New Samarbagh 185, 186; Catrakola (ord.) 38; Raja Barrie 107.

Miscellaneous.—Great Eastern Hotel 139, 140; Hooghly Flour 9-14; Port Shipping 16-12.

Government Securities.—Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 92-6.

SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited was held in the office of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani Solicitors, Alice Buildings, Fort, on Wednesday, the 7th April, 1915, at 5.30 p.m., (S.T.).

Mr. Kanga of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors, at the proposal of Mr. Jijibhoy D. Khambatta, Solicitor, took the Chair.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1914, were placed before the Shareholders and passed.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

Out of the Net Profit of Rs. 24,521-0-7, a Dividend of Rs. 6 per share i.e., 6 per cent. was declared. Rs. 335 were then carried to Building Depreciation Account Rs. 7,550 to Machinery Depreciation Account, Rs. 4,000 to Reserve Fund Account, and Rs. 300 to Bonus Account, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2,544-0-7 which was carried forward to the next year's account.

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS.

The Chairman said:—"One redeeming feature in the whole Report is that we started our factory in the year 1911 with a debt of nearly Rs. 100,000. If we had issued all the shares of the Company we would not have started with any but a negligible amount of debt but you will remember that on purpose we restricted the issue of the shares in order first not to have many shareholders, and secondly to reserve all the profit to the original Promoters of the Company. Hence we only issued shares worth Rs. 1,63,200 out of our Authorised Capital of Rs. 2,50,000 which included Rs. 45,000 for vendors (fully paid up shares). However, in the face of heavy competition, we have managed during the past 3½ years to pay off Rs. 50,000 out of the said debt of Rs. 100,000, thus leaving Rs. 50,000 only to be paid, a result upon which the shareholders are to be congratulated."

Two of the Directors Messrs. Sorabjee B. Kapadia and Pestonjee M. Kahga, who retired by rotation from office, were re-elected, and Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy were appointed Auditors for the current year.

The Meeting was then dissolved after passing a vote of thanks to the Chair.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

A general summary of the agricultural prospects of the Presidency issued in the "Government Gazette" states:—

There was slight rain during the week in Sukkur, Thar and Parkar and Dharwar. The rabi crops were slightly damaged by blight in three talukas of Thar and Parkar and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and the wheat crop by rust in one taluka of Hyderabad. Picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Harvesting of rabi crops generally continues. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation has commenced. The supply of fodder was adequate except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar, one of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains are generally steady. Quantities purchassable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	30 to 50
Gujarat	26 to 43
Konkan	9 to 35
Deccan	6 to 43
Karnatak	11 to 32

MAXIMUM Isurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI Jt P. Managing Directo

AGENTS WANTED.

82 Apollo Street, Fort, Bo

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Oriental Life Insurance Company's Annual Meeting 3 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round: English Mail due in harbour, 6 a.m.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 6 p.m.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, etc. will close at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, etc. will also be carried.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties "The Great Stillwell and Mdlle. Elsie" in their magical illusions, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 10.

Credit Bank in Liquidation: Creditors' meeting in Specie Bank Office, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round:

MONDAY, April 12.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second Round:

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

Evening Party to Mr. Marshall Reid, Shanti Bhavan, 9-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Second Round: Igatpuri Rly. Gymkhana v. Eastern Telegraphs.

Kohinoor Mills Co. Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Home Street, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Kasturchand Mills, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Bruce Lane, 3 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee's Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

THURSDAY, April 15.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

The attention of Jurymen is directed to the Preliminary Jury lists published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 8th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 15th instant.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

EMPSON—On the 1st March, 1915 at Arranmore, Newquay, the wife of A. H. A. Empson, 8th Cavalry, Indian Expeditionary Force, of a daughter.

HOOKER—At Quetta, on the 24th March, 1915, the wife of Capt. J. S. Hooker, 12th Pioneers of a son.

PETERS—At Croydon, Surrey, on the 31st March, 1915, the wife of C. R. Peters, Indian Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MASCALL—CRASTER—On the 1st March, 1915, at St. Gabriel's Warwick Square, S. W. by the Rev. Canon Morris, D. D., Captain Maurice E. Mascall, R. G. A., younger son of the late Col. F. Mascall, R. E., to Esmee Maude, younger daughter of Colonel Shafto Craster and Mrs. Craster, of Lahore, India.

LOW—HARDY—At the Church of St. Mary of Bethany, Quetta, on the 6th March, 1915, Captain Gordon Steuart Low, R. G. A., to Doris Margaret, daughter of Brig. General and Mrs. T. H. Hardy, Quetta.

FOOTTIT—SMITH—At Bombay Cathedral, on the 25th March 1915, Lieut. J. A. W. Foottit, 17th Cavalry, to Miss Faith Oswell Smith, Hoobling Hall, Lincolnshire. (English papers please copy.)

DEATHS.

McALLUM—On the 26th February, 1915, Donald C. A. McAllum, M. B., C. M., 11, Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh, son of the late D. C. McAllum, M. D., Indian Army.

HORE—Killed in action on the 12th March, 1915, in France, Capt. P. S. Hore, 52nd Sikhs (F. F.) attached to 59th Scinde Rifles (F. F.) Deeply regretted by all ranks.

BETROTHALS.

A marriage has been arranged between Capt. Cubitt Blamey, 14 D. C. L. I., and Christine Mary Dunning, daughter of C. H. Dunning, of Ranikhet, U. P.

An engagement is announced between Geoffrey Carteret, 9th Gurkha Rifles, younger son of H. Strahan, Esq., J.P. and Mrs. Strahan, of Hythe, Kent, and Eileen Olivia, eldest daughter of Col. St. G. L. Steele, C. B., Indian Army, and Mrs. Steele, "Kelston," Hythe, Kent.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding,

April 9.

Embarkation.—Saturday, 10th April

Members detailed for duty on Saturday, the 10th April, will parade at 8-30 a.m., Alexandra Dock Jetty end (S. S. Egra) Dress.—Khaki.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

April 9.

108th Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "F" Company will detail 3 N. C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 7th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.

Any information required by N. C. Os., and men regading the above duties should be obtained from the Officer Commanding Company.

104. C. C. M. Armourer's Inspection.—The C. C. M. Armourer will inspect the arms on charge of this Corps on the 26th April. All arms and accoutrements must be returned immediateiy.

Bayonet Fighting.—A course of instruction for Officers and N. C. O's. will be held during April and May. Details will be published later.

Recruiting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

109. Range.—The Range is closed until further orders.

No. 120. Transfer.—No. 2,252 Corpl. G. Clarke, is tranferred from "A" Coy. to the Reserve from this date.

(Sd.)N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel C. B. Baldock and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.

March.—Under the Star ..... O. Weiss
Selection—The Orchid ..... L. Monckton
1 each.
Valse—Ravissante ..... F. Godin
Selection—The Orchid ..... L. Monckton.
Serenade—O Sole Mio ..... Capu.
Two Steps—Ginger ..... M. Wurm.

BAND AT THE STATION HOSPITAL COLABA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., C. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play, this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m. for the entertainment of the wounded officers and men.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on Thursday.

STREET FATALITY.

Hoosein Abdul Latiff, a Mahomedan boy, aged 14 years, residing at Sidi Moholla, was crossing the Sandhurst Road on Tuesday night, when he was knocked down by a carriage and pair, belonging to Mr. Ebrahim Ismail Kamadia of Pedder Road. He sustained injuries and was removed to the Sir J J. Hospital, where an operation was performed on him. He died on Wednesday night.

HARMSTON'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

Further attractions are added to Harmston's excellent programme for the last week, when souvenirs will be presented to the audience in a profusion of beautiful silk sarees and handsome gold watches. An amateur riding contest has also been arranged when a trophy will be awarded to the successful competitor. This is likely to be an interesting and amusing item which should not be missed. The entries are announced to be very numerous, but have been limited to six by the management. The entire strength of the star performers will be represented at these great farewell shows.

AMBULANCE VOLUNTEERS FOR HARDWAR KUMBHA MELA.

The Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade has sent 20 members for first aid and ambulance service amongst the pilgrims at Hardwar yesterday by the Northern Express. Two qualified medical men, Drs. Ajinkya and Velkar and one qualified Nurse Bai Jankibai Ranade have accompanied the party. Two temporary dispensaries will be opened to render medical relief to the pilgrims at Hardwar. The Hindu Ambulance Division has done this kind of service during the last 3 years at several Hindu holy places of pilgrimage in the Bombay Presidency.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hous ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, five attacks and four deaths from plague and seven attacks and five deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay city, the five plague attacks being reported from Mandvi, Mahim and Worli. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 70, as compared with 141 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 114 of 1913. The total number of rats caught during the day was 2,189, out of which 39 were found to be plague stricken. Umarkhadi contributed three of these, Dongri 5, Mandvi 11, Market 3, Tardeo 3, Fort North Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar and Khara-Talao 2 each, Middle and Lower Colaba, Chukla, Khetwadi and Kamatipura 1each.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme presented last night at the Gaiety proved a tremendous success and the large audience that attended expressed their appreciation without stint. The wonderful magical feats, startling illusions, marvellous conjuring tricks etc., provided by the "Great Stillwell" and M'dlle Elsie were the feature of the evening. We have seen many magicians in Bombay but these far excel their predecessors in point of novelty and originality. A great attraction of the evening was the clever patter of Mr. Stillwell which convulsed the house. "The Lady in Red," a fairly like creature, appearing in a crimson blaze answered a variety of questions put to her by the audience which in 99 out of 100 cases proved corrrect. Her prediction on the subject of "When the War will end" came as a surprise to many. Miniature Marie delighted the house with her catchy songs and clever dances which took the house by storm. Miniature Marie is our old friend Marie Godwin and the audience when they realised her displayed the greatest satisfaction. Besides rendering one of her speciality dances this artiste sang several songs, of which special mention must be made of" "I'm awfully glad I met you" and "The End of my dream." The piotures were all excellent. The two-reeled drama entitled "The Voice of Angels" is full of interest and the audience followed it with keen interest as scene after scene was screened. The War pictures from the Front and the Home topicals are particularly interesting. To-night we are promised also the new Gazette to be received only by to-day's mail. There were also shown a comedy and some comics. On the whole the show is excellent and one that no lover of a good variety show should miss.

The latest published list of the French war relief fund shows tha tthe total amount collected to date is just over Rs. 71,000 of which Pondicherry contributed Rs. 4,225, Karikal Rs. 1,700, Chandarnagore Rs. 7,660 Yonaon Rs. 2,429 and Mahe about Rs. 900.

THE HON. MR. HILL.

HONOURED BY CO-OPERATORS.

A large number of co-operators assembled last night at the quarters of the Servants of India Society, Bombay, to bid farewell to the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the President of the Debt Redemption Committee. The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani presided.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Secretary of the Debt Redemption Committee, addressing the assembly said that they had met there to accord to the Hon. Mr. Hill their best thanks for the very keen interest he took in the work of co-operation started by the Servants of India Society, and to wish him a long life and an increasingly prosperous and useful public career to serve the best interests of the country and to bid him farewell on his elevation to the Imperial Executive Council.

Mr. Devadhar dwelt on the participation of Mr. Hill in this work and the very keen interest he showed in all the details of the Committee's work. He said that it was difficult to find an official of Mr. Hill's practical sympathy for the poor working like a true volunteer for their material and moral advancement. At Mr. Devadhar's request Mr. Hill once lectured at the Servants of India Society in Poona on the subject of co-operation between officials and non-officials to further the best interests of the country and Mr. Hill by his work had set a noble example of that co operation and had very sincerely put into operation and had very sincerely pu- practice the principles he then enunciated for joint work. It had been the peculiar good fortune of Bombay that high officials of Government take a special delight in co-operating with non-officials in work which it is the duty of both to carry on and Mr. Hill has shown by his deeds that co-operation can accomplish great things. Mr. Devadhar thanked Mr. Hill on behalf of his brother co-operators and wished him a long life and greater participation in such work in places where calls of higher duties of the State would carry him (Applause.)

Mr. Pattani in the cause of his remarks said:—Mr. Hill's appointment to the Viceregal Executive Council is a fitting recognition of his great abilities and gatherings such as we have seen assembled to do him honour during the past few days testify amply to his great popularity in this Presidency. Capacity and popularity are a rare combination and the officer who possessed it is a great asset to Government. But Mr. Hill is not only a great servant of the Crown but also a great servant of India. I knew it from Mr. Gokhale and here as Mr. Devadhar just told you that Mr. Hill has heartily assisted the social and political work that the Servants of India are doing; that he has widely sympathised with all reasonable aspirations of the country and helped towards their fulfilment. It is true that he has sometimes sounded words of warning but his was ever the warning of a friend who would warn in order that he can more effectively and forcibly help us.

Mr. Devadhar's recent enterprises has been the starting of co-operative societies among the poor labouring classes of Bombay and Mr. Hill, at his request, has lent to it the weight of his official position and of his personal influence. His has not been the sympathy of the moment nor of mere words. He does not believe in the sympathy which does not bring practical results.

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Hill in reply thanked all present for the welcome they had given him there that night and for the kind words that had been said about him. He had great pleasure in inaugurating the two schemes but he would say that the inception of the schemes was due to Mr. Devdhar. Half the merit of the scheme of redemption lay in the fact that it was an indication of the progress of that spirit of independence and self-help which they all, officials and non-officials wished to foster so much. And this spirit of self-help was bound to lead to greater enlightenment and education. The schemes meant that those who worked them had evolved a kind of corporate determination to better their lot. This was the spirit of real self-help and this and the co-operation between officials and non-officials were the theme of his address at Poona about two years ago. It was only by determination and undertaking a joint liability that they could hope to alleviate their lot. Several gentlemen had referred to his work as President of the Committee but he would say that officials were always quite willing, so far as they were permitted, to work with non-officials of the stamp of Mr. Devadhar. The two schemes which he had the pleasure of inaugurating that night had humble beginnings but they were destined to be the commencement of a great social revolution and of the far greater principle of the development of self-help. He thanked Mr. Rajaram Tukaram for having offered Rs. 100 a month for medical relief in the name of his late father. He also took this opportunity of thanking the people of the Bombay Presidency, who had always evinced a readiness to come forward and give him the benefit of their advice. His feelings for the people of the Presidency were so strong that it would be impossible for him to proceed to give expression to them but he would say that though he left the Presidency his thoughts would be always with them. (Applause).

On the motion of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas votes of thanks were accorded to the Chairman and the Hon. Mr. Hill and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

GARDEN PARTY AT PETIT HALL.

The Garden Party given by Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit at their residence, Petit Hall, yesterday, to meet the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill, was attended by a distinguished company and proved a great success. The guests who were on arrival received by Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, H. H. the Chief of Janjira, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Jhalawad, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir Cawasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir John Heaton, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir V. D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mr. R. J. Tata, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Petit, Mr. S. R. Bomanji. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Major H. A. L. Hepper, Mr. J. A. Wadia and others. The beautiful grounds of Petit Hall were looking their best and the party was greatly enjoyed. The Taj Mahal Palace Hotel band was in attendance and the catering was carried out under the capable supervision of Mr. C. Stengler.

LUCKNOW RACES.

EASTER MEETING: SECOND DAY.

(Specially Reported for The "Chronicle.")

LUCKNOW, April 8.

There was an improvement in attendance, the Lucknow public being augmented by arrivals from Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay. The previous evening's rain made a decided fall, in the temperature. The racing throughout was good and only a few scratchings.

HANDICAP HORSE HURDLES 2 miles, 8 flights.

Mr. Mostyn Owen's QUEEN OF WOLVES 10-11 Williamson 1
Mr. Butler's BETTY BIRR, 12-0, Hoyt 2
Mr. Browning's FLASHLIGHT, 9-4, A. Wahid 3
Also ran.—Simson and Strathroy.
Betting.—Evens Betty Birr, 2s Queen of Wolves, 6s others.
Won by 3 lengths and a neck between second and third.
Time.—3 min. 53 3-5 secs.
The Race.—Flashlight jumped badly at first hurdles. Strathroy got away quickly and followed by Betty Birr and Queen of Wolves raced round till the bend when Queen of Wolves took the lead, Strathroy falling back to the fourth place.

SECUNDERABAD PLATE, 1 mile.

Mr. Arif's. COMMON, 8-0, Japeth 1
Koer Saheb of Patiala's HOUSEMAID, 9-12 Quinn 2
The Raja of Dhar's MIRBANI, 6-0, Harrison 3
Also ran.—Hard Cash, 9-9.
Betting.—3 to 2 against Housemaid, 2 to 1 Common and Hard Cash, 5 Mirbani.
The Race.—Mirbani led by about two lengths for a couple of furlongs then Common and Hard Cash closed up, the former going ahead and winning easily by 2½ lengths; a length between second and third.
Time.—1 min. 45 3-5 sec.

GOOMTEE PLATE, 6 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 10-7, Hardy 1
Koer Saheb of Patiala's ALICE, 9-12 Quinn 2
Major Gould's SINCERE, 8-12, Trahan ... 3
Also ran.—Mavourneen, 10-4; Given, 8-4; Lady Honour, 6-7.
Betting.—3 to 2 against Sea Lad, 2s Sincere, 3s Alice.
The Race.—Given led followed by Alice Sincere and Sea Lad. Near the three furlongs Sea Lad came into second place and going ahead displaced Alice and won by 1½ lengths, ½ lengths between second and third.
Time.—1 min. 18 1-5 sec.

DESERT HANDICAP, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Rossco's RUPERT, 11., 8-4, Trahan ... 1
Mr. Kennedy's KADIR BEG, 8-0, Quinn ... 2
Mr. Oomer's JEWAN, 7-8, Abbas 3
Ten ran. Flying Machine led the field up to the 3 furlongs then Kader Beg went ahead to be presently beaten by Rupert who won by ½ length, 1½ length between second and third.

HORSE PLATE, one mile.

Mr. Scott's AFFLUENCE, 8-1, Native 1
Col. Mussenden's DANCING MISTRESS, 8-13, Trahan 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's MAYFLY IV. 9-5, Hardy 3
Also Ran.—Mill, 10-5; Silver Memory, 7-5; Rowley Miles, 6-0.
Rowley Miles led by lengths till the bend when the field closed up and Dancing Mistress went ahead followed by Affluence, the latter winning by a short head, 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time: 1min. 44 2/5secs.

MERCHANTS PURSE, 1½ miles.

Mr. Bleach's IRON CHEST, 9-4, Hoyt 1
Mr. Oomer's MALEYEB, 8-6, Hardy 2
Mr. Woodward's SUNSPOT, 9-4, Kees 3
Eleven ran.
Won by ¾ length and 2¼ lengths between second and third.
Time: 1min. 23 2/5secs.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 8.

The Special Commissioner at Lahore under the Defence of India Act will Major Irvine and T. P. Ellis, Sessions Judge of Lahore and Shahpur respectively and Rai Bahadur Pandit Sheonarain, Advocate, Chief Court and will sit at Lahore on or about the 26th April.

The second tribunal will meet at Multan about the middle of this month and will consist of Khan Abdul Jhafur Khan Sessions Judge, Mainwali, Major Roe, Sessions Judge, Ferozepore and Mr. L. French, Deputy Commissioner, lately Chief Minister, Kapurthala State.

TARIFF ON JAPAN SUGAR.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 8.

A notification will issue in the Gazette of India of the 10th instant fixing with effect from that date a tariff valuation of Rs. 11 per cwt. for cugar cristallised and soft, refined in Japan.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 8.

At the special meeting of the Poona City Municipality held this evening the election of the President and the Vice-President who hold office for three years, took place.

Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee, the President for the last three years, was re-elected *non con* for the presidentship and Mr. Hari Narayan Apte was elected Vice-President by 22 against 16 votes.

A Singapore message states that the German prisoners have sent to Australia, except one who fled to Sumatra. The court-martial is proceeding.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

LUSITANIANS (1) BEAT REPUBLICAN H. C. (0).

This game in the second round of the tournament came off on the Gymkahna ground on Thursday, when the Lusitanians managed to score a victory over the Republican H. C. by the narrow margin of a goal—the only point being scored off a corner-shot by Nelson D'Souza within six minutes from the start. The Lusitanians kept up a vigorous and incisive attack on the Republican territory who put up a sturdy defence and somehow or other managed to keep the invaders at bay after the first goal was scored. The Lusitanians, who were perhaps over-confident of an easy victory, failed to open out the game and despite brilliant individual rushes and deft individual efforts were inclined to hang on to the ball too much and thus failed to increase the lead. They kept up a hot attack and with a little more accuracy in shooting might have scored half-a-dozen times but fate decreed otherwise and they had to content themselves with a solitary goal, which on one occasion at least looked as though it was going to be equalised. After being subjected to a well-sustained pressure, the Republicans made a couple of desperate outbursts and goal looked certain but Oomrigar failed to find the netted space. Pitted against the Republicans, the Lusitanians were not extended, but it should be pointed out that unless they change their tactics considerably they should not expect to go very far in the tourney. Considering the display of the Lusitanians, their supporters dont seem to be very sanguine and it is hoped that they will yet make a turn for the better and play a more open and combined game in future. What is really wanted of them is more practice. Faria in goal was responsible for some good saves. Speaking of the Republicans, their display though lacking sparkle, was characterised by some determination and tenacity in defence, their attack being easily neutralised by the superior tactics of the Lusitanian defence. Considering this to be their first year in senior hockey tournament, they should do well in future provided they play together oftener than they had hitherto done.

The game was far too one sided to need any detailed description.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians:—E. Faria, goal; J. Faria and Dominic D'Souza, backs; A. Martin J. F. Pais and M. Pinto, halves; John D'Souza, Nelson D'Souza (Capt.) A. Freitas, Cyriaco D'Souza and Leo D'Souza, forward.

Republican H. C.:—R. N. Baba, goal; R. J. Pavri and C. J. Pavri, backs; R. S. Oomrigar, Kanga and Commisariat, halves; J. S. Oomrigar, Madan, Warden, Driver and Wadia, forward.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Asher.

The dates for the second round of the above have been altered as follows and unless otherwise notified will be adhered to:—

Friday 9th April—The Rangers v. Byculla United H. C.

Saturday 10th April—The Hornets v. 2nd Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Vol. Rifles, Jhansi.

Monday 12th April—Bhusawal Gymkhana v. G. I. P. Rly.

Tuesday 13th April—Igatpuri Rly. Gymkhana v. Eastern Telegraphs.

Wednesday 14th April—Lonavla Gymkhana v. Instituto Luso Indiano.

Thursday 15th April—Grant Medical College v. Parsee Cyclists.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Four games were played to a conclusion in the Gymkhana handicaps, yesterday, one other between Critchley and Capt. Loch and Kilby and Rose being abandoned at six all in the third set.

The match between the backmarkers Simms (—30) and England (—40) attracted quite a large number of spectators who witnessed an exceedingly interesting game. Simms' service was again of great use to him and he won many points by this means. England owned his defeat in a certain measure to his failure successfully to smash at the net. Simm's placing, as has been usual recently, was delightful to watch.

In the other games Kennedy after a struggle in the first set won fairly easily against Brandenburg while Baines had not much difficulty in disposing of Anstey.

Kibblewhite, in receipt of a substantial start from Edwards, won, by a score which scarcely represents a very well-contested game.

Kibblewhite, however, should win the Junior Tournament.

Results:—

H. L. Simms (—30) beat R. D. England (—40) 6—3; 4—6; 6—1.

A. Kibblewhite (scr.) beat H. B. Edwards (—15) 6—2; 6—2.

L. J. Baines (plus 2-6) beat P. L. Anstey (plus 4-6) 6—2; 7—5.

F. G. Kennedy (scr.) beat A. E. Brandenburg (scr.) 7—5; 6—2.

POSTAL OFFICER ON TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 8.

Chamindas, an employee of the Karachi Head Post Office, who about a month and a half ago is alleged to have absconded with the contents of four insured letters valued at Rs. 6,000 was yesterday challaned before the Additional City Magistrate of Karachi.

The accused after leaving Karachi visited Lahore, Jullunder, Hyderabad (Sind), and Hyderabad (Deccan) and was at last arrested at Bataa in Gurudaspur District of the Punjab as a suspect in a bomb case when it transpired that he was employed in the Karachi Post Office and had absconded from there.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY

LIFE IN A CAMP.

"WE WANT MORE FOOD."

A correspondent writing to "The Times" from somewhere in Germany describes the conditions under which British prisoners of war live in one of the German concentration camps. It should be noted that the description applies only to one camp.

On the crest of a hill overlooking a broad valley 15 acres of flat land have been enclosed by a wooden fence 7ft. high surmounted by two lines of barbed wire. The road on one side is a main highway. Peasant carts, wagons, motor-cars, and pedestrians pass by untroubled by the fact that behind these boards are more than 8,000 men of various races and tongues, prisoners of war. It is one of the German "Kriegsgefangenlager," where English, French, Russians, Belgians, and Turcos are detained.

I was escorted through the camp by an officer. "This is the quarantine pen," he announced to me, as soon as we had entered. "We keep all newly-arrived prisoners here for a period of four weeks, to make sure that they have no diseases. There are 600 here now." Most of the prisoners in this "pen" were civilians—Belgians, considered unruly or insubordinate, who had been removed from Belgium and interned promiscuously with the soldiers. I noticed that they were all of the arms-bearing age. The "pen" itself covers about an acre and a half of ground. It is separated from the adjoining pen by barbed wire about 4ft. high, loosely strung, and bounded on all sides by a path 8ft. broad.

The camp is divided into 10 of these "pens." Each contains four long, low buildings, built of stained pine boards, and standing on a brick foundation. Each building accommodates 250 men and is heated by 10 coke stoves, lighted by electricity, and ventilated by windows. The sleeping mattresses are of unbleached ducking, filled with "excelsior" or wood shavings, 2ft. thick, and placed on the floor. The blankets seemed rather scanty, and most of the men, I was told, used their greatcoat as coverlets. In the centre of the room are oblong tables at which 12 can sit comfortably for meals and games. Outbuildings, containing kitchen, stores, lavatories, etc., are also provided, as is a hospital building for light cases. All the buildings are new and specially constructed for housing prisoners.

HOPEFUL CAPTIVES.

After a cursory inspection, as the men were out of their quarters at the time, we passed to the adjoining pen. In all respects identical with the first, the buildings were more interesting as they were full of prisoners, chiefly French, though with a sprinkling of Belgians, and a few "black" troops. I spoke with several of the men. Many had been here for four or five months, but they all were in good spirits, and optimistic. They asked whether the Russians were in Berlin, and said they daily expected to hear the boom of friendly guns. "All the discipline is maintained by their own non-commissioned officers," my guide remarked, "they have full charge and also full responsibility. If anything goes wrong, a look-out touches a bell, and then of course we take action." He thereupon pointed to batteries of artillery posted on elevated platforms at various points of vantage. I also saw look-out towers in which sentries were stationed, who commanded a clear view of each pen.

By the time we had reached the sixth pen we found the men getting their noonday meal. The food is prepared and cooked by the prisoners. The chief meal of the day is at noon, and consists of a big tin bowl of meat and potato soup and a piece of black bread. I tasted the soup and it seemed very palatable. For breakfast, I was told, the prisoners receive coffee with sugar and bread; and in the evening bread with sometimes potatoes or other vegetables. In all 1lb. of bread a day for each man.

Each pen has a "store," which is open at stated hours. A printed price-list of the articles sold hangs in front of the booth. Soap, brushes, shirts, towels, German dictionaries, and French-English-German grammars are the chief items. No food, chocolate, or tobacco is sold, but the purchase of German grammars is encouraged, and the prices charged are ridiculously low—I believe 3d. "You see we want the English and French to learn our language, to understand us better," my escort remarked to me.

In one of the buildings I came upon a group of British soldiers, Guardsmen, tall, splendid fellows, far excelling in physique and bearing all the other prisoners. Except that they were unshaven—I believe they are not allowed to shave oftener than once a fortnight—they seemed remarkably fit, and only complained that it was hard to pass the time, but otherwise they were well treated. Questioned about their food, they said it was good, but one man spoke up, "We want more bread." I was informed that the allowance was the same as that of the German soldiers. In this camp the British occupy the same quarters as the other prisoners, and their internal affairs are, in a very wide measure, under their own immediate control.

PITIABLE CLOTHING.

The clothing of many of the prisoners was pitiable. Tattered scarlet breeches, a mufti coat held together by safety-pins, and a tam o'shanter or a cap with the number of some French line regiment was a very usual uniform. Many I saw dressed in French uniforms proved to be Belgian civilians. One man who wore a French artillery sergeant's uniform and an officer's cap was a peasant from a Franco-Belgian village. "I had nothing so I bought these clothes for one mark" (1s.), was his explanation. Several of the British had lost their coats and caps, and it was a rather pathetic sight to see a big khaki-clad soldier wearing a dark blue French overcoat, which was much too small and so tight across the chest that it had to be held together by loops of string.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, April 9, 1915.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRINK.

The announcement that the Royal toast may be drunk with water is happily conceived and is but the natural sequence of the King's action in prohibiting the use of alcohol in the Royal household during the war. Open denunciation of the evils of drink at this juncture can very easily be mistaken for that form of squeamishness, which is characteristic in times of peace, of the temperance platform that so often defeats its own ends. But, it is useful to recollect that of the three great Powers now allied in war Britain was the last to take any definite action in the matter. The Tsar of Russia, who during the whole of his reign has taken the lead in attempting to restrict the sale of liquor in his dominions, was enabled, thanks to the loyal support primarily of M. Bark, the Minister of Finance, and the saner elements of the Russian nation, to crush the evil of intemperance under the heel and to evolve thereby a new nation. The sobriety of action, thought and aspiration and the display of national strength and energy, which to-day is eloquent in every move of our ally, bears ample testimony to the wisdom, foresight and political courage of the Northern Emperor and his advisers. The sweeping character of this reform can scarcely be conceived in its full and true sense by anyone who has not been in Russia. But a few months ago the life of the average Russian moujik or peasant, the nucleus of the Army, was one sodden bout of drink. The hut of the moujik bore the stench of the fiery liquid, his children were stamped with that impress of neglect which is born of indulgence, his labour was deteriorated by it, and the whole atmosphere in which he dwelt was made foul and miserable by its ravages. It was nothing a few months ago to find in Russia a whole village rolling drunk and oblivious to all that goes to make up decency in life. The cafés of Petrograd, where the élite of the world's most exclusive society assembled, were scarcely better than the sordid and crude liquor shops on the shores of the Volga or Baikal.

The increase of prosperity in Russia during the last decade has spelt the increase of drink, and never was the State revenue collected from the sale of alcohol so high as in the last year or two. More money has spelt more Vodka and consequently more national decay of that invidious kind which works beneath the surface and only betrays the demoralisation of a nation at rare intervals during its pernicious operation. A Russian speaker in Petrograd the other day appealed for a memorial to the Kaiser, saying that the gratitude of Muscovy was indirectly due to one who, by bringing about this war, had unconsciously slain the most dangerous trait in Russian character! Such satire does not appear as extravagant to anyone who knows that but last year the total revenue acquired by the Russian Crown by the sale of spirituous liquors was over eight hundred millions of Roubles! So bad had the drink habit become in the Tsar's dominions that a well-known author and traveller, writing a couple of years go of Russia remarked a propos of its influence—

Closely connected with the increase of drink is the spread of what is known as hooliganism in the villages. Hooliganism is simply purposeless rowdism and crime, robbery and destruction for sheer destruction's sake. The old customs, the old etiquette and decorum are losing their hold, the naiveté and simplicity of former days are swiftly disappearing. All this encourages the growth of brutal instincts which find expression in the increase of wanton crime in the country districts. Hooliganism is, in fact, one aspect of that state of affairs, another side of which is reflected in the many sensational and vulgar crimes committed in the higher circles of society during recent years. Hooliganism and the increased consumption of Vodka largely explain each other.

Thus can be seen how deeply permeated had the whole of Russian society become by the appalling vice of drink which paralysed, though it financially supported, the State. All that we learn to-day of our Northern Allies demonstrates that a strong and courageous Government inspired with idealistic tendencies can work in the life of a nation a metamorphosis of a nature which the majority are apt to consider as being too Utopian for serious contemplation. France was not slow to follow suit. Absinthe had become the curse of the French nation, especially among the bourgeoisie who supplied the officers and the civil servants. Its ravages were noticeable from the colonel of a regiment to the latest *piou-piou* in the *caserne*. The Government of M. Poincaré has penalised the sale of this vindictive liquid in all countries that fly the Tricolor, and the action is none too early. Britain comes last on the list but the old adage "better late than never" cannot be too strongly emphasised in a case like this. At the outbreak of war, Earl Kitchener who least of all Britons can be accused of any false sentimentalism or squeamishness, publicly appealed to his fellow-countrymen to refrain from that form of misguided generosity and camaraderie which insists on filling up the soldiers of the King with large quantities of gratuitous beer! The behest was, of course, not complied with. Since the time that the Minister for War made this appeal may things have happened and hundreds of lives have been laid down in gallant defence of the Empire. Contemplation of these things and of those lives ought but to enhance our desire to follow the noble example of the Russian nation, our own Sovereign and his Ministers, willingly supported by numerous of the most illustrious subjects of the Crown, to put indulgence in alcohol behind our backs until this war,—which is a war of and for idealism,—is brought to a successful close. Besides this there is another aspect of the case. Both Earl Kitchener, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir John French have declared that Britain's success in this war largely depends on her capacity to produce the amount of munitions of war, requisite to the needs of the Empire and its allies. It is shameful to think that, while France and Russia, whose territories are invaded, have been able to rely upon the increased energies of their work-people, Great Britain, no part of whose Empire has felt the weight of the foeman's heel, is impeded in the manufacture of war-material, because, as our Ministers tell us, of the "lure of drink" in the neighbourhood of dockyards and arsenals! That reproach we trust, will now disappear by the King's example.

India is not, as we said the other day, face to face with the problem in the special and urgent way in which it has confronted the United Kingdom. But what is happening in Russia, France and England presents an example which should afford an opportunity for a great public effort to endeavour to persuade the Government of this country once and for all to repudiate in theory and practice the pernicious policy which has dominated the Excise departments of the various provinces for so many years past, and is still predominant,—the policy of regarding the liquor traffic as a useful means of raising revenue. There is no drink evil in this country such as we know it in the countries of the West; it is not a national evil. But indulgence in alcoholic liquors is spreading in a way that causes justifiable apprehension to careful and sensitive observers of the social habits of the people. Temperance reformers in India have had to fight an uphill battle against the Excise authorities, and the impression they have been able to make has not been of a very substantial character, and we fear never will be, until the control of the liquor traffic passes into the hands of public representative bodies instead of being in those of officials whose first concern is the increase of the revenue. But it lies in the power of the Government to take drastic action to check an evil which is insidiously growing, and we trust the example which comes to us from the West will not pass unheeded.

Notes of the Day.

Yesterday at the Corporation.

Yesterday's meeting of the Corporation was memorable for more reasons than one. It was the first meeting of the official year, which is the jubilee of the Corporation, and the triangular contest for the Presidentship was in itself unusual. There was, of course, a very large attendance, no less than sixty-seven out of the seventy-two members being present. Those, however, who had looked forward to a great forensic display when the various candidates came to be proposed and seconded, were disappointed. Whether by pre-arrangement or by tacit consent, each candidate was proposed and seconded in a merely formal way without any attempt on the part of any of the sponsors to enlarge upon the qualities of head and heart of their nominees, and the silence was only broken by Dr. Sukhia, who complained of this failure to descant on the merits of the aspirants for the chair and was proceeding to make an appeal to the successful candidate to wear his national costume when in the chair, when he was called to order.

The New President.

Until the last, in fact until the result was declared, there was considerable uncertainty as to how the voting would go, although it was generally anticipated that the vigorous canvassing campaign, which had been carried on on behalf of Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, would bring that gentleman in; and it was not, therefore, altogether a surprise when he was declared to have secured 27 votes as against the 21 accorded to Mr. J. A. Wadia and the 19 of Mr. Gamadia. The voting was not on the usual party lines,—if one can correctly use the expression in connection with the Bombay Corporation,—and the list which we publish in another column reveals the association of members, who are not usually found in the same lobby. As soon as the election was over Mr. Phiroze Sethna, who has a plain and business-like style as a speaker, returned thanks in a prepared speech, assuring the members that he would strain every nerve to put forth what was best in him to justify their choice. He proceeded to refer to the coming jubilee of the Corporation and indulged in a somewhat quaint metaphor in which he compared the development of the Municipality with that of plant life.

Statues on the Bhattia Bhag.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta paid a brief but graceful tribute to the late President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and this was again briefly but emphatically endorsed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and Mr. H. P. Mody, all of whose remarks were warmly applauded. Sir Fazulbhoy made a graceful response, acknowledging the valuable assistance he had received from the members, the Commissioner and the Secretary. The Corporation their proceeded to the Agenda. The only item of special interest was the letter from the late Sir Dinshah M. Petit Memorial Committee offering a statue of the late Sir Dinshaw, to be placed in the Bhattia Bagh. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah moved the acceptance of this offer. The Commissioner, however, pointed out that on this site, which will be one of the finest in Bombay, there will not be room for more than four statues and the Corporation should consider carefully before they gave up these positions, which should be reserved for persons who had rendered services of a very special character to the city. Mr. Cadell suggested that the matter should be referred to the Bhattia Bhag Committee and Sir Ibrahim having readily assented this course was taken, it being pointed out that otherwise a precedent of an awkward character might be created.

Larmes de Cologne.

The outburst of the "Cologne Gazette" on the subject of the American Note to Great Britain is characteristically German. Germany, who breaks every hitherto-regarded law of warfare and violates all the canons, demands special consideration of an unprecedented character in every particular in which she has to suffer instead of inflicting suffering. The right of a neutral to supply arms and munitions to a belligerent if she can get them into the latter's country, has never been disputed, and the attack on the United States for exercising such a natural and well-recognised right is so childish and ill-founded, that one can only suppose it is intended purely for German consumption and is not put forward seriously as a grievance against the United States. Does Germany want us to believe that she has had no trade with neutral countries in arms and ammunition since the war started, and that she would not greedily accept every rifle, gun or cartridge that America could manufacture for her, if she could get them into her ports?

Mistaken Tactics.

As a matter of fact the "Cologne Gazette" ought to be rejoicing instead of weeping and gnashing its teeth over the American Note, for the latter entirely fails to condemn the extraordinary form of blockade instituted by Germany, the piratical acts of her submarines and her avowed intention to ignore the laws of the nations, merely contenting itself with a perfunctory recognition of the fact that the use of the mine, the airship and the submarine has produced conditions of a novel character. On the other hand it sets up claims of a new kind, which, if the "Cologne Gazette" had a little sense, it should make the most of with a view to pressing home any disadvantage that could be derived by Germany from encouraging the embarrassing demands of the United States Government. That is to say by a little tact and diplomacy Germany might make quite a useful friend of the United States, over this Note. But she chooses instead, if the "Cologne Gazette" can be taken to represent the views of the German Government, to turn the Note into a cause of embarrassment for herself.

An Impossible Claim.

What the Note demands in effect from Great Britain is that there should be no interference with American merchantmen carrying cargoes to neutral ports, and if this demand could be maintained it would be so advantageous for Germany, that one would have thought she would joyfully welcome the Note and give every encouragement to the United States to press the demand on the Allies. Of course, it is a demand that the Allies could ont accede to, whatever happened. Sir Edward Grey was able to point out long ago the extensive traffic that had been going on in contraband between the United States and Germany through neutral countries. Apart from the inherent right of a belligerent to make his blockade effective as against neutral ports, which can supply the enemy, there is therefore every justification for the most careful supervision over the traffic between the United States and the neutral countries. It is preposterous to suppose that the Allies can allow the ports of neutral countries to become bases of supply for Germany. That would render the blockade futile.

The Health of Bombay.

It would appear from the mortality returns which have been published so far, that the virulence of plague in Bombay has almost disappeared, and although it may take some time for its entire disappearance, yet there is a very remote possibility of its again raging in an epidemic form. This is a very optimistic outlook for the future, although it is dangerous in the case of plague to assume the role of prophet. Last week the total mortality was 440, this figure being even better than the previous week's, and the percentage of the death-rate is 23.36. Compared with the figure for 1914, for the corresponding week, which was 875, and death-rate 46.45, it would be at once obvious that the more terrible features of plague are fast disappearing from this island. There were 23 plague attacks last week, 20 of these proving fatal. There were also 19 cases of small-pox and 2 of cholera, the proportion of fatalities in these being 8 and 1 respectively. Of the cholera cases one was imported from Nasik. Although plague shows three cases more, yet the Board of Health's opinion is very reassuring. After deducting 8 deaths from cholera and other causes which came into Bombay from other places, the actual death-rate dwindles down to 22.93 from 23.36. The number of births was 371 which compared favourably with 352 for the corresponding week of last year. There were 25 deaths from phthisis, 6 from other tubercular affections, 2 from leprosy, 125 from respiratory diseases, 1 from drowning and 1 poisoning case.

Indian Coal.

Professor Jevons, in the course of a recent lecture at the Allahabad University pointed out that few people in India had a really adequate idea of the importance of the coal trade. Every industry is primarily dependant, if it is desired to work on a big scale, on coal, and without good coal there can be no industrial advancement. Good coal means cheap power, and cheap power means cheap goods. In regard to the iron industry, nothing can replace coal, and iron is the principal factor in all things. Mr. Jevons said that, although the quality of coal is very variable, in India there is no very good coal as it is understood in England, the majority of coal fields producing only a middling quality. The defect of Indian coal is that it leaves a large quantity of ashes, and this is a very objectionable feature. The best Indian coal, which is Deshargarh, leaves 9 to 12 per cent. of ashes compared to 3 to 4 per cent. of English coal, and the lower qualities contain as much as 15 to 20 per cent. and in some cases 40 per cent. The presence of these large quantities of ash entails more labour, and the heating power is correspondingly less. But there is one advantage which Indian coal possesses on account of the very defects, which makes it comparatively useless for steam raising, inasmuch as for iron ore smalting, large quantities of ash are a great necessity.

Official and Personal.

Sir Harcourt Butler left Simla on Wednesday for Home on leave.

Mr. F. D. Couchman, Agent, Burma Railways, has been appointed to be a member of the Railway Board in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Henry Burt.

On the departure of Mr. Cumming on medical leave Mr. J. H. Kerr takes charge to-morrow as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REORGANISATION OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 8.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a revised scheme for the permanent organisation of the Department of Education in India.

There will be in future a Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries while in place of the present Joint-Secretary there will be an Additional Commissioner with the Government of India.

RAID BY A SIAMESE GANG.

ATTACK IN A BURMESE VILLAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 8.

A report from Mergui states that last week Sadein-Thebyin, a village in that dist., was raided by a gang of twenty Siamese who came across the border. They attacked the house of a villager named Sit Phyu, who with his family had been awakened by the report of a gun. Property valued at Rs. 897 was taken.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

At to-day's opium sale the price per chest realised was Rs. 1,600 being a decrease of Rs. 17.

MAULVI BAZAR BOMB CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SYLHET, April 8.

The Crown has withdrawn the prosecution against Lalmohun De of abetment in the Maulvi Bazar Bomb Case and the accused has been discharged.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial was held at Belvedere. His Excellency, the Governor of Bengal presided. The annual report and accounts were approved and passed. The resignations from trusteeship of Sir Loraine Dunbar and Sir H. P. Burt were accepted with regret. The collection of exhibits presented by Lord Curzon were on view.

The thirty-third list of subscriptions to the Bengal branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund shows the total amount to date Rs. 12,50,537-5-9. The list includes the following:—East Indian Railway, tenth instalment, Rs. 800; Annonymous Rs. 10,000; Calcutta Football Club Rs. 3,000; Sikkim Durbar Rs. 5,000; Bhutan donations Rs. 50,000.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ATTACK ON U. S.

NOTE TO BRITAIN CRITICISED.

ALLIES' SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

BOMBARDMENT OF SMYRNA RESUMED.

The "Cologne Gazette" violently attacks the United States over the Note to Britain. The whole Note, the paper says, gives the impression of an anti-German measure is *carte blanche* for the British starvation war.

The weather is still bad but there has been great activity between the Meuse and the Moselle where the Allies have made fresh progress. They made on Tuesday night a great leap forward at Eparges.

In the fighting on the Yser the Belgians have been again successful. The French captured positions at Haut Bois, and fresh progress was made in Ailly and the Brule woods.

In the Carpathians, though the enemy has been strongly re-inforced, the Russian offensive continues. All summits in the principal chain of the Beskid Mountains are in the hands of the Russians and they are reported to be seizing the southern spurs.

The Commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich has announced his desire to intern the cruiser.

The Collector of Customs in New York having alleged that British cruisers were coaling and taking on supplies from neutral vessels leaving New York, the allegation was denied by the Admiral of the British Atlantic Fleet. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice communicated this to the State Department and added that British warships had been ordered not to take supplies from any neutral ports.

The captain of a steamer which arrived at Athens reports that the British were again bombarding Smyrna on Sunday, and the European inhabitants had all been ordered to leave the town.

The Cabinet on Wednesday deferred the consideration of the proposals dealing with the liquor trade as a whole. Meanwhile much is expected from the voluntary abstinence movement and an improvement is already noticeable in the production centres.

Lord Kitchener has appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to provide additional labour to secure an adequate supply of munitions.

Union forces advancing along the way from Warmbad in German h-West Africa, have occupied two places unopposed.

UNITED STATES' NEUTRALITY.

GERMAN PAPER'S VIOLENT ATTACK

VIOLENT ATTACK ON U. S.

GERMAN PAPER ON NOTE TO BRITAIN.

"CARTE BLANCHE FOR STARVATION WAR."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 7.

The "Cologne Gazette" violently attacks the United States over the Note to Great Britain.

The newspaper says:—

The Note is really framed against Germany and allows Britain perfect freedom without American opposition.

The whole Note gives the impression of an anti-German measure and is *carte blanche* for the British starvation war.

America submits to every British act of violence while she continues eagerly to supply our enemies with war materials and even advances money on their purchase.

DETENTION OF THE ODENWALD.

PROTEST FROM GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Germany has protested against the detention of the liner Odenwald at Puerto Rico.

The Hamburg-Amerika liner Odenwald attempted to leave San Juan, Puerto Rico. The forts fired blank, but as the liner continued live shells were fired, whereupon the Odenwald returned. She was seized by the customs authorities. When the Odenwald began to take provisions on board an Inspector of Customs boarded her. He was ordered ashore just before the unsuccessful dash to escape, but refused and was put over the side into a small boat. It was believed the Odenwald meant to provision the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which was reported to be not far off at the time.

BRITISH ATLANTIC FLEET.

NEW YORK ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The Collector of Customs in New York, having alleged that British cruisers were coaling and taking on supplies from neutral vessels leaving New York, the Admiral of the British Atlantic Fleet informed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice that he received no supplies whatever from American ports.

Ample supplies were procurable at Halifax and Bermuda, but as warships were frequently relieved supplies were seldom sent.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice communicated the above to the State Department, and added that British warships had been ordered not to take supplies from any neutral ports.

TREATMENT OF PRINZ EITEL.

BRITAIN'S PROTEST TO AMERICA.

LONDON, April 7.

The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that the British Government has protested against the treatment accorded to the Prinz Eitel by which she has been enabled to increase her effectiveness.

When she arrived at Newport News she was seaworthy and able to reach the nearest German port but the American Government permitted her to scrape her hull and take in new boiler tubes thereby increasng her speed by from two to three knots.

Britain has also protested against the length of time accorded her for repairs, thus immobilising British cruisers.

PRINZ EITEL TO BE INTERNED

IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE A DASH TO THE SEA.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The Commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich has announced his desire to intern the cruiser because the relief which would have made a dash to the sea possible has failed to arrive.

The vessel will be interned in the Norfolk Navy Yard.

SINKING OF THE FALABA.

AMERICA WANTS OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The Ambassador in Berlin has been instructed to forward a copy of the official report of the commander of the submarine which sank the Falaba.

GERMANS CONFIRM LOSS OF U29.

LONDON, April 7.

The German Admiralty acknowledges the loss of submarine U 29.

It was reported on March 25th that the British Admiralty had good reason to believe that the German submarine U 29 had been sunk with all hands. She had been particularly active off the Scillies, and was commanded by the notorious Lieutenant Weddingen, who sank the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy.

PIRATES FIRE AT CREW IN BOATS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Grimsby trawler Acantha was torpedoed by a submarine which began firing without warning.

The crew hastily took to the boats at which the submarine's crew fired with rifles piercing the gunwales in many places.

ALLIES' FRESH PROGRESS.

GREAT LEAP FORWARD AT EPARGES.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 8.

Last night's communique said:—The weather is still bad but there has been great activity between the Meuse and the Moselle where we have maintained all our gains and made fresh progress, capturing two lines of trenches near Pareid east of Verdun.

We made on Tuesday night a great leap foward at Eparges.

The Germans violently counter-attacked all Wednesday but without success.

German counter-attacks in Ailly Wood were also repulsed and many prisoners were taken, including the Guards.

FIGHTING ON THE YSER.

FRENCH AND BELGIANS' SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS.

PARIS, April 7.

The afternoon communique says a German detachment with three machine guns succeeded in getting to the left bank of the Yser, but the Belgians attacked them and carried the position.

A French attack in the direction of Etain captured hills 219 and 221, also farms at Haut Bois and a hospital eastward of Verdun.

We gained ground at Eparges and maintained the gains, taking prisoners including three officers.

We made fresh progress in Ailly and the Brule woods and defeated all counter-attacks.

TUNNEL UNDER FLOWERBEDS

GERMANS' CLEVER ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

LONDON, April 7.

Some German officers imprisoned at Maidenhead made a clever attempt to escape.

They requested permission to do gardening and in the course of an extensive scheme raised flowerbeds.

It was discovered that these concealed a tunnel cased with wood passing through concrete foundation and a brick wall.

INDIAN WHEAT EXPORT.

OBTAINING OF NECESSARY TONNAGE.

LONDON, April 8.

The "Financial Times" says:—In connection with Government's decision to control Indian wheat export, Mr. Percy Granville, of the firm of Nelson Donkin and Company, has been appointed to secure the necessary tonnage for transport purposes.

Such difficulty may be experienced in obtaining the requisite quantity of shipping that the Indian Committee may have to offer higher freight pricee.

HOPELESS CONDITION OF AUSTRIA.

MORALE BADLY SHATTERED.

RESOLUTE SPIRIT OF THE RUSSIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 8.

The following telegram has been received in Simla from England:—

The "Times" special correspondent in Galicia describing the difficulties of the Russians says that in many places there are three or four lines of trenches on the crest of hills with an almost unclimable ascent. The slopes are covered with barbed wire entanglements, which, painted white, are almost invisible against snow, yet the Russians have slowly but surely been capturing these desperate positions in the face of really powerful Austro-German forces.

The correspondent hears on reliable authority that the Austrians are putting their best strength into holding these lines and that when their defence collapses, there can be no force sufficiently strong marshalled in the south to check the Russian advance into the Hungarian plains.

The condition of Austria is described as very bad and, untold, thousands are said to have been frozen in the trenches. All who have seen or talked to the prisoners realise the tremendous blow to the morale, already badly shattered, which the fall of Przemysl has given to the entire Austrian cause.

FINAL ATTACK ON DARDANELLES.

The "Daily Chronicle" Athens correspondent, who has recently returned from the Dardanelles region, reports preparations for the final attack being pushed forward, nothing being left to chance, and the dimensions, both Naval and Military, of the problem involved are thoroughly recognised.

The Turks are said to be in strong force in the Gallipoli Peninsula. In the Smyrna region all is quiet.

CARPATHIANS OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY STRONGLY REINFORCED.

PETROGRAD, April 8.

An official statement says:—In the Carpathians, despite a counter-attack by the enemy, who have been srongly reinforced by Germans and Austrians our offensive continues between the river Topiia and in the direction of Oszok.

All summits in the principal chain of the Beskid Mountains are in our hands and our troops are seizing the southern spurs.

We captured 2,600 prisoners and three guns on April 5th.

GERMANS' COSTLY ATTEMPTS.

ABANDONED AFTER EIGHT WEEKS.

PETROGRAD, April 8.

It is officially announced that the Germans after eight weeks' costly attempts to storm the Russian positions at Koziuvka and Rozanka in the Carpathians abandoned their attacks on March 26th.

SEVEN GERMAN ARMY CORPS SUPPORT AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 8.

The following telegram has been received in Simla from England:—

The "Times" military correspondent estimates that now nearly eight hundred thousand Austrian prisoners are in Russian hands. Other Austrian casualties are also extremely heavy.

There are probably seven German army corps now directly supporting the Austrians and more may have to follow.

The Germans evidently anticipate a breakdown of the Austrian defence unless strong measures are taken to support it and this must be done when Germany herself is faced with superior numbers on both the fronts.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

According to a 'Daily News" telegram the Russians advancing through the Carpathians are divided into two sections, one turning eastward, and pivoting on Bartfeld while the other towards the south-west. The movements of the former threaten to outflank the Austrian line running north and south from the river Nida to Gorlice and the latter threatens the most important railways supplying the Carpathians line further.

BOMBARDMENT OF SMYRNA.

OPERATIONS RESUMED.

EUROPEANS ORDERED TO LEAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, April 7.

The captain of a steamer which has arrived here reports that the British were again bombarding the Smyrna forts on Sunday, and that seaplanes were dropping bombs on the forts.

The Vali of Smyrna has ordered Europeans to leave the town.

MINE LAYING IN THE BOSPHOROUS.

SUCCESSFUL RESULTS ACHIEVED.

PETROGRAD, April 7.

It is officially announced that Russian mine-laying in the Bosphorus has had successful results.

On Decemben 12th the Hamidieh was seriously damaged.

A few days later a new Turkish gunboat was sunk.

On the 26th December the Goeben was seriously damaged.

On the 2nd January a large transport was sunk.

On the 21st January and 15th February gunboats were sunk and three torpedo boats a few days later.

ADVANCE OF UNION FORCES.

TWO MORE PLACES OCCUPIED.

CAPE TOWN, April 7.

The Union forces, advancing along the railway from Warmbad, have occupied Kalkfontein and Kamus unopposed.

DEARTH OF ANILINE DYES.

EFFECT ON AMERICAN TEXTILE TRADE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

A committee of American textile manufacturers told President Wilson, to-day, that four hundred thousand operatives would be rendered idle within sixty days unless a way were found of getting dye stuffs from Germany.

The Cabinet discussed the matter and it was explained that as the same raw material was used to make both dyes and explosives it was hardly possible for Germany to consent to its export.

MR. JUSTICE YOUNGER.

LONDON, April 8.

Mr. Robert Younger has been appointed a Judge in succession to Mr. Justice Warrington.

MR. NEIL PRIMROSE MARRIED.

LONDON, April 7.

The wedding took place at St. Margaret's to-day between Mr. Neil Primrose and Lady Victoria Stanley, daughter of Lord Derby.

GERMANY'S HEAVY WASTAGE OF MEN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

German activity has manifested itself at the extreme ends of the Allied line in the west.

The Austrians have asked for additional help in checking the Russian advance in the Carpathians and this continual drain on the German forces to bolster up their ally is said to be viewed with alarm by the German Staff.

The losses of the enemy in the east have lately been considerable, causing new formations to be sent to Poland.

It is said that Germany cannot stand her rate of losses for more than six months; her wastage works out at four millions yearly.

THE DRINK PROBLEM.

TOTAL PROHIBITION UNLIKELY

VOLUNTARY ABSTINENCE STRONGLY FAVOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 7.

It is understood that the Cabinet to-day will discuss the drink question. Since the King's lead the idea of total prohibition has not been seriously entertained, but the hope is expressed that voluntary abstinence, coupled with the further restriction of hours, will help the authorities to increase the output of munitions.

The papers contain announcements that employees of some big firms are voluntarily taking the pledge and one important City club has suppressed the sale of alcohol.

The Reverend F. B. Meyer is prepared to pledge the signature of the Free Churches.

A number of Liberal Members of the House of Commons are canvassing in favour of drastic restrictions of the sale of spirits and compulsory lowering of the alcoholic standard of beer.

CONSIDERATION DEFERRED.

VOLUNTARY ABSTINENCE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, April 8.

It is understood that the Cabinet yesterday deferred the consideration of the proposals dealing with the liquor trade as a whole.

Meanwhile much is expected from the voluntary abstinence movement and an improvement is already noticeable in the production centres.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" the Cabinet has decided that no action shall be taken without the agreement of the Opposition.

A manifesto signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Cardinal Bourne and Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett calls upon the people to follow the King's lead.

A memorial signed by numerous prominent business men has been presented to Mr. Lloyd George urging prohibition as absolutely vital for a quick ending of the war.

SUPPLIES OF MUNITIONS

EARL KITCHENER APPOINTS A COMMITTEE

LONDON, April 7.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Kitchener has appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to provide additional labour requisite to secure completely an adequate supply of munitions.

Communications on the subject should be addressed to Mr. George Macauley Booth.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

TO BE VESTED IN COMMITTEES.

LONDON, April 7.

The "Times," commenting on the Press Bureau's announcement, says that instead of vesting the control and organisation of industry in one man, Government has apparently resolved to entrust it to committees.

In an interview Mr. Macauley Booth denied he was Mr. Lloyd George's business man. He said his committee would deal only with guns, rifles and ammunition. Another committee had been dealing during the past few months with high explosives.

Other matters like clothing hospital arrangements and transport services would be dealt with separately.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL C. GRIFFITHS.

LONDON, April 8.

The death is announced of Major-General Clement Griffiths.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, April 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. H. Morrison, 5th London Regiment.

Second-Lieut. J. Stewart, Irish Guards.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Major H. H. S. Marsh, London Engineers.

LONDON, April 7.

WOUNDED.

Sec.-Lieut. H. Rousereddy, East Surreys.
Lieut. G. A. Boyle, Manchesters.
Capt. M. Copeman, Leicesters.
Sec.-Lieut. A. Dampfer, Royal Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. A. Diamond, Sherwoods.
Sec.-Lieut. L. Dowding, Leicesters.
Sec.-Lieut. S. Gudgeon, Manchesters.
Sec.-Lieut. A. H. Macgregor, London Scottish.
Capt. C. Massey, Coldstreams.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Savory, South Midland Engineers.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION

MR. PHIROZE SETHNA ELECTED.

LATE SIR DINSHAH PETIT'S MEMORIAL.

The first meeting of the new official year of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. There was an unusually large attendance in the commencement. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the retiring President, was voted to the chair on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

After the minutes were signed, the Chairman called upon Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to move his proposition regarding the election of the President for the current year.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded that Mr. N. J. Gamadia be elected President.

Sir Temulji B. Nariman proposed the election of Mr. J. A. Wadia. In doing so, Sir Temulji said that if Mr. Wadia was elected, he would do credit to the chair.

Sir Sassoon J. David seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne then proposed the name of Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna. He said following the excellent example set by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, he did not intend to make any remarks to commend the proposition to their acceptance.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya seconded this proposition.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said that not one word was said by the movers and seconders of the different propositions to show the ability and capability of the candidates they proposed. He wanted to know on what grounds these gentlemen had come forward to move their propositions. They all wished to know the special qualifications of the different candidates, as they were all anxious to see that the honour went to a deserving gentleman. It was an honour which should never be given in a way a particular party should have it.

Dr. Sukhia proceeded to speak on the national dress, which, he said, should be worn by the Parsi gentleman who was elected to this high post but a point of order was raised and Dr. Sukhia was ruled out of order. Slips were then distributed among members for their votes.

A quarter of an hour later, the Chairman declared the result as under:

Mr. P. C. Sethna, 27 votes, Mr. J. A. Wadia, 21 votes, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, 19 votes. He declared Mr. Sethna duly elected and invited him to take the chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sethna then took the chair amidst applause and said:—

I deem it a duty to tender to you my very cordial and sincere thanks for the great honor you have done me in electing me your President for the ensuing twelve months. I quite realise that you have placed me in a position which has been so well and so creditably filled in the past by so many of Bombay's ablest citizens that it will be no small task for me to attempt to follow worthily in the footsteps of such distinguished predecessors. I might however assure my supporters that I will strain every nerve in my power to put forth what is best in me to justify their choice and to merit their approbation as well as that of every other member of the Corporation.

Within recent years there has been a great awakening throughout the country in matters of local self-government and in every town of importance many of its prominent men are known to take an active part in their respective municipalities. Perhaps nowhere is this more evident than in Bombay itself. Our seventy-two members not only represent the different communities that inhabit this large city but are drawn from the different professions and from various walks in life. Not even Calcutta has on its Corporation such a large number of its leading lights—men who have made their mark in their different spheres of work as I think we can justly claim for the members of the Bombay Corporation. Calcutta may perhaps be first in commerce amongst the Indian Cities but it has been rightly observed that Bombay undoubtedly is 'facile princeps' in the science of Municipal Government.

CORPORATION'S RAPID STRIDES.

Within a few weeks from now or to be more precise on 1st July next this Municipality will complete an existence on its present lines of exactly half a century. During this time it has of course made very rapid strides. Our income of a little over 23½ lacs in 1865 when the city's population was 816,562 has now increased by five and a half times and is estimated at Rs. 1,22,37,000 for the official year that has just commenced. This municipality at the present day gives employment to as many as 12,457 souls. The progress of a large and successful organisation is likened to the development of plant life which has three different periods of growth. The first is that in the soil, growth by the root, the second is more accelerated by the stem, whilst the third is the most rapid of all-growth by the blossom and fruit. We may be said to have outlived the first two periods and be in a period now when our various schemes of utility can be undertaken and completed with greater rapidity and greater ease. Within a few months we expect to see the completion of the duplication of the Tansa Main a task of no small magnitude for it will involve an expenditure of nearly a crore of rupees. Thereafter we shall await the results of the extension of the outfall at Love Grove on the success of which will depend the opening up of one of the finest residential areas in the city. As time progresses we must in the ordinary course of affairs launch out into various other schemes not even ignoring that for the more efficient laying down of dust on our roads or improving our footpaths which items are so prominently before us of late, schemes large and small but all with the aim and object of beautifying the city and of rendering it more healthy and more sanitary. As members of this Board we should and we do bring to our work a high ideal and single minded devotion to the welfare of the city and thereby endeavour to fulfil a high standard of citizenship.

NOT A BED OF ROSES.

In regard to the appointment of the President of the Corporation and other similar annual appointments here and elsewhere I have heard it said that the incumbents think a great deal more of the position they hold in the first month of their office than they do in the last implying thereby that it is not all a bed of roses but there is at times arduous and anxious work before them. So far as I am concerned I rely very greatfully on your cordial co-operation which I trust you will extend to me in no unstinted measure and which will enable me to hold the office of President of the Corporation in as high esteem this time next year as I do at this moment of speaking. The thought of this time next year puts one in mind of what the Prime Minister has described as the tumultuous tempest now raging in Europe which is shattering the foundations of the earth. I fervently hope that by the time I hand over charge to my successor peace will have been restored and in the general prosperity which may be expected to follow the Bombay Municipality will have its full share and more. Gentlemen, I thank you again and in doing so permit me to remind you that I am now speaking the language of gratitude and that is essentially a language of very few words.

THANKS TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then moved:

"That the best thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the retiring Presidnet, for the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office during the past year."

In doing so, Sir Pherozeshah said that he did not propose to make a long speech but he moved this proposition most sincerely and most cordially because he thought that Sir Fazulbhoy had discharged the duties of the President in a most excellent manner and had maintained its best traditions.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the proposition, endorsed every word that was said by the mover and added that Sir Fazulbhoy richly deserved their best thanks.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla also added a few words of appreciation.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that Sir Fazulbhoy had proved faithful to the traditions of the Corporation, had been fair in his government of that body and had been fair in his judgments on proceedure and points.

Mr. H. P. Mody having added his word to the chorus of praise, the President, in putting the proposition to the vote, said that Sir Fazulbhoy had been an excellent chairman, he had ruled well and had endeared himself to them all by his sunny character and cheerful disposition.

The proposition was carried unanimously and with acclamation.

SIR FAZULBHOY'S REPLY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy then replied. In doing as, he said that he was greatly obliged to them for their kind appreciation of his work as President for the past year. His warm acknowledgements were also due to them all for the kind co-operation and assistance which he had received from them in carrying out the duties of his office. It was this co-operation that had enabled him to discharge his duties to their satisfaction. He also begged to their esteemed Commissioner, Mr. Cadell, for the valuable assistance he always gave him cheerfully. No less was the willing assistance rendered by the Secretary Mr. Masani. This year marked the Jubilee of the Corporation and the event was an important one in the annals of the Municipal history. One of the most imoprtant functions in the term of the office of the present President, whom he congratulated on his election, would, he said, be the opening of the Tansa works which were now nearing completion. He also hoped that it would be the good fortune of the President-elect to participate at no very distant date in the celebrations and rejoicings on the vicotry of the Allies and the conclusion of an honourable peace, in which they would all heartly co-operate.

SIR DINSHAH PETIT MEMORIAL.

The Corporation then considered the following letter from the late Sir Dinsha M. Petit Memorial Fund Committee:—

"On behalf of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Memorial Fund Committee, appointed at the Public Meeting held at the Town Hall, soon after his death, we have the honour to inform you that the marble statue of the late Baronet, designed to be erected in a prominent part of the City, in response to the unanimous desire of the subscribers to the memorial, is now completed in England and awaiting shipment. The statue, a work of high artistic merit and a fine specimen of the sculptor's art, has been executed by the well-known artist Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. We now beg to offer the statue to the Corporation on behalf of the Committee with a request that the Corporation will be pleased to assign to it one of the sites in the newly laid out Bhattia Baug, viz., the one facing the Municipal Offices or that facing the Hornby Road. The claim of Sir Dinshaw to a prominent position being accorded to his statue is too well-known to need any long enumeration on our part of his many munificent and catholic charities. We further beg to express our readiness to bear the entire cost of the erection of the statue. We trust that the Corporation will give favourable consideration to our request and oblige us with an early reply to enable us to make timely arangements for the shipment of the statue to Bombay."

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved the acceptance of the offer. In doing so he said that all the members were well aware how important and how valuable the work the late Sir Dinshah Petit did for the city. He wished to refer to only two things that struck him most. Firstly, the late Sir Dinshah was amongst the foremost captains of industry and, secondly, he was one of the greatest philanthropists of the city. The great public meeting held in the Town Hall after the death of Sir Dinshah was sufficient testimony to the esteem and regard in which the late Sir Dinshah Petit was held. He trusted the Corporation would unanimously accept the offer.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said that the question of site ought to be left to the Bhattia Baug Committee. The Bhattia Baug was going to be one of the best sites in the City and it must be reserved for gentlemen who must be remembered for their great public services to the city. He did not wish to negative that presumption in favour of the late Sir Dinshah, for whom he had very great respect, but if they accepted the offer, they would create a precedent and on the next occasion a memorial committee offered a statue to be located in this site, they would find it very difficult to refuse. In this baugh there was room for only four statues and the Committee must therefore consider this question and they should not bind themselves to place it in the baugh.

Sir Ibrahim, thereupon, asked for and obtained leave to amend his proposition to meet the Commissioner's views and the proposition thus amended was passed unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned until Monday next after transacting business of a less interesting nature.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION POLL.

The voting for the election of the President was as under:—

For Mr. P. C. Sethna:—Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin; Mr. R. S. Navalkar; Dr. A. A. Gaya; Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya; Mr. H. P. Mody; Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy; Mr. A. H. A. Simcox; Mr. G. D. Traylen; Mr. N. V. Mandlik; Mr. G. Wittet; Mr. J. P. Orr; Mr. C. V. Mehta; Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar; Mr. Balkrishna W. Pandurang; Mr. Karmally Peerbhoy; Mr. B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy; Mr. V. A. Dabholkar; Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne; Mr. P. C. Sethna; Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji; Mr. Cassamalli J. Pirbhoy; Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri; Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. Haji Suleman A. Wahed; Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji and Dr. E. Moses.

For Mr. J. A. Wadia:—Mr. Gulam Hussein Currimbhoy; Mr. S. K. Barodawalla; Sir Temulji B. Nariman; Mr. A. M. Tod; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. D. M. Inglis; Major W. Glen Liston; Mr. F. F. Gordon; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Mr. Cawasji Jehangir; Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy; Mr. Joseph Baptista; Dr. S. S. Batliwalla; Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Dr. M. C. Javle; Sir Sassoon J. David; and Dr. R. T. Nariman.

For Mr. N. J. Gamadia:—Mr. Madhavji Virji; Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Rao Bahadur Soonderdass Narandass; Mr. Sheriff D. Canji; Mr. N. J. Gamadia; Sir Dinshah M. Petit; Mr. Jehangir Dossabhai Framji; Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. Hiralal F. Nanavati; Mr. R. B. Mantri; Dr. Jehangir J Cursetji; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Dr. Dinshah B. P. Master; Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; Mr. D. E. Wacha; and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

FIGHTING ON THE LYS.

BRITISH EXPLOITS IN DARK.

GUN FIRE AMONG MEDIEVAL BUILDING.

The following descriptive account was communicated on March 5 by the "Eye-Witness" present at the General Head Quarters:—

The only region in which during the last few days there has been any activity, other than that of artillery, has been to the south-east of Ypres. Here desultory fighting has been in progress conducted by small parties. In these our troops have consistently assumed the offensive. After the dashing exploit performed on Sunday, February 28, when a German trench was rushed and filled in, followed by the repulse of the enemy's counter-attack on Monday, March 1, a small body of our troops about midnight on the night of the 1st-2nd again forced their way into the German trenches near St. Eloi at a point where our line outflanked that of the enemy. They fought their way forward in the darkness among winding passages until about 60 yards of trench had been gained, but their further progress was then checked by barricades defended by machine-guns firing along the trench they were in and also along the communication trenches up which they tried to force their way. Our men clung on to this position most gallantly for some hours under a rain of bombs and hand-grenades, but as it was too isolated to hold permanently they withdrew in the morning of Tuesday. During this day further efforts to annoy the enemy were attended with success. North-east of St. Eloi our guns made such accurate shooting that the Germans bolted from their trenches and our infantry, watching their opportunity, opened on them with rapid fire, causing heavy losses.

SHELL FIRE AMONG BUILDINGS.

Further to the south our heavy howitzers bombarded Messines. The day was bright and clear and owing to the prominent position of the village the result of the bombardment could be plainly seen. As each shell burst the village, with its old square church tower and red roofs, was blotted out in a cloud of smoke and red dust caused by the shattering of bricks and tiles. The effect of high-explosive detonating among buildings is tremendous and does not depend upon the damage caused by the actual splinters of the shell, which is comparatively small, but upon the fact that every brick and stone, in fact, all solid objects within a considerable radius, become death-dealing missiles which are hurled for hundreds of yards in every direction.

The astonishing strength of many of the old medieval buildings in this country, such as the Templars' Tower at Nieuport and the church tower of Messines is evinced by the fact that they have resisted bombardment by modern artillery. The latter is, of course, in a more or less ruinous condition as a result of the German bombardment four months ago; great blocks of masonry have been blown off it, the belfry has been shot away, the interior is completely burnt out, but the framework, though irregular in outline and full of gaping holes, still stands defiant amid the surrounding ruins. The church contained a very fine back screen in the centre of which was a life-size plaster crucifix. When the British evacuated the place, on October 31, the German shells had set alight to the woodwork, which was completely burnt, and everything in the church destroyed with the sole exception of the crucifix, which was not touched.

Ypres was somewhat heavily bombarded by howitzers during the day.

On the night of the 2nd-3rd a detachment of our men crept forward to the German trenches near St. Eloi, and threw bombs at a working party of the enemy, dispersing them, and effectually putting a stop to the work.

On Wednesday, the 3rd, there was an increase in the shelling at many points of our front. In the centre it was especially severe. Here our artillery effected considerable damage. To the south of the Lys several houses tenanted by the enemy were destroyed, and the occupants could be seen running from them. A hostile battery was silenced in the same neighbourhood, and several trenches blown in. There is little doubt that the enemy suffered considerably, for after the bombardment stretcher parties were seen moving about in this area.

On Thursday, the 4th, the increase in the shelling was maintained on both sides, but nothing of importance occurred.

DARING PATROLS.

In the fighting on our left our offensive measures have been aided by the daring and enterprise of our patrols. An exciting encounter took place in the dark a few nights ago between one of our patrols and a German listening patrol. The two parties went for one another with the bayonet and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued. In spite of the fact that the sounds of the scuffle brought other Germans from the trenches to the support of their comrades, our men not only held their own but withdrew successfully, carrying off with them several articles of German equipment and leaving two of the enemy dead on the ground.

A description has already been given of which have been the scenes of recent fighting. Between these two areas there are the districts round Ypres and La Bassee, various localities which are of interest, owing to their tactical features and the fighting which has proceeded there at different times. The line held by the British is divided roughly into two equal portions by the River Lys. The character of the country north of the river differs greatly from that lying to the south of it, and this difference has an important bearing upon the fighting which took place in October and November.

North of the river the ground is broken and rolling and there are several commanding heights.

About three miles due north of Armentiers is the large Bois de Ploegsteert flanked by the two villages of Le Gheer and St. Yves to the east of it. North of the wood the ground rises steeply up to Hill 63, which is really a spur of the long ridge running eastwards from Neuve Eglise and forming the watershed between the Lys valley and that of the little River Douve. To the north again of the Douve rises the Wytschaete-Messines ridge.

The country to the south of the Lys can be described in a few words. It is a flat, water-logged plain, drained by the little stream of the Lawe, sloping gradually upwards to the low ridge on which stand the the villages of Givenchy, Aubers, Fromelles, and Radinghem.

HARD FIGHTING.

In our advance between October 13 and 20 we encountered a most stubborn resistance in the area south of the river, for every farm-house and hamlet became a little fortress, and the numerous hedgerows and ditches offered great facilities for defence. Artillery action was hampered by the absence of any commanding ground whence observation of fire could be obtained, and the church towers had for the most part been destroyed. Nevertheless we had gained a footing on the ridge when the pressure of the enemy's masses compelled us to fall back to the position we now hold in the low ground. The enemy's efforts in this quarter were then confined chiefly to an attempt to capture Armentieres by driving in our line south of the town, but after a very heavy attack on October 29 he desisted from these attempts, and attention was concentrated almost entirely on the area north of the river.

Besides attacking the Wytschaete-Messines ridge the most desperate efforts were made to storm the villages of Le Gheer and St. Yves, and so obtain a footing in the Ploegsteert wood and on the slopes of Hill 63. All these efforts were, however, foiled, and the final result of the fighting was to leave us in the position we now hold.

Our line runs from the river a little south of Ffelinghien through Le Touquet, Le Gheer, and St. Yves; it then turns sharp to the westward round the foot of Hill 63 for about a mile, and then turns northward again, circling the Wytschaete-Messines position, which represents a great wedge driven into the centre of our line whereby the enemy has placed himself astride of the direct road from Ypres to Armentieres.

All this district, unlike the blind country south of the river, is of great interest, for it presents many prominent features the tactical value of which is obvious when the importance of artillery is borne in mind. It is also possible to obtain a view over great stretches of the country, and thus gain a more comprehensive idea of the relative positions of our line and that of the enemy.

MR. PHIROZE C. SETHNA.

New President of the Bombay Corporation.

MULTAN DACOITS SENTENCED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 8.

The additional District Magistrate of Multan has passed orders in the case in which a number of men were charged with dacoity.

On the 27th February last some Hindu traders of Sahai Chapa, a village 5 mile from Multan, decided owing to the prevailing lawlessness to fly with their property to Multan and set out on camels and horses with their goods. They were overtaken by the dacoits and all their property was robbed from them ere they could reach Multan.

The police got hold of a man named Ahmed who turned an approver and revealed the whole plot. It was then a simple matter to recover what was left of the property robbed and arrest many of the dacoits. A portion of account books taken away from the traders were also discovered. In all three men were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, eight for six years, one for five years, and one for three years.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The German Navy.

The "Burma Critic":—Germany ought to be the best judge of her own affairs, but in naval matters she is wholly wanting in experience. If she brought her battle ships on the sea, they would in all probability have been destroyed. She would have to deal with British seamen, who though they have had no experience in baby-killing, are probably the most efficient sailors in the world, and whose gunnery recent actions have shown to be unsurpassed. But as long as she will not take the risk, her war vessels are useless in the Kiel Canal. How their inaction can be satisfactorily explained to the German people is difficult to understand. They have been taught that they were to be used for the invasion of England, and for competing with Great Britain for command of the sea. The German submarines may inflict some loss on our trade, but probably it will not amount to one per cent.

Example Better than Precept.

The "Englishman":—With admirable tact and supreme statesmanship the King has stepped in at the right moment. He too has realised that drink has caused delay in the delivery of supplies and the despatch of reinforcements to the Continent. If the armament factories are to yield their best, this, evil, even though it be confined to comparatively few—and as Mr. Lloyd George said, a few slackers can easily dislocate a whole factory—must be put down. There will always be the objection to special legislation that while it affects the workers, it does not interfere with the pleasures of the rich. That has always been an objection to extremist legislation in the past, and it could be urged with greater truth on the present occasion. King George has realised, however, that personal example and appeal is likely to do more real good than legislation, that you cannot make a nation sober by legislation though you may do so by moral suasion.

Need of Proper Education.

"New India":—It is desirable to introduce educational reforms, by adding to the intellectual curriculum religious and moral instruction and manual training. Education here is modelled too much on the older classical English education, *minus* the classics. We need much more science—that is coming rapidly—and fuller technical education. Moreover we need in the intellectual field a fuller study both of English and of Indian history, and of economics as applied to India. We need the education in civics which shall instil and nourish patriotism, and evoke pride of country. But all this would be in the direction opposite to that desired by our English mentors in the press.

The King's Example.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—The significance of the action of the King-Emperor in giving up the use of drinks can not be too adequately understood by those Indians who are not acquainted with the social habits and practices of the Western people. It means a very great sacrifice when the Emperor has imposed upon himself and the royal family. It will be seen that the noble example set by his Majesty has already been followed by a number of Peers, and it is hoped that this movement against drink will go on spreading in volume and intensity. The step, taken by his Majesty, can be taken as nothing short of an effective blow directed against one of the pernicious habits now ruling supreme in England. We know that there are some Westernised Indians who have imbibed some of these habits from the West, which they now find hard to shake off. Is it too much to hope that the example set before them by our King-Emperor, will infuse them with a sufficient strength of mind and induce them to give up the imported evils which are eating into their vitals, and to go back to the simple and plain mode of life of their forefathers and thereby not only do good to themselves but to the community at large? As we have stated again and again, our salvation in the midst of the great distress now prevailing in the country lies in our following a simple mode of life.

India's Response.

The "Bengalee":—What about the future? The Indian soldiers have been fighting at the front, and Mr. Roberts indirectly repudiated the calumny recently circulated by interested and ill-disposed persons, against the Indian contingent. The participation of the Indian sepoy in the Empire's war, though it is being appreciated to-day, may be refused to be interpreted as India's participation in this struggle. True it is that had the general public opinion in the country not lent its moral support to Great Britain in this war, had it, even assumed an attitude of indifferent neutrality, and had only paid to Caesar what was Caesar's due, the Indian Government would never have spared so many people, out of its own peace-establishment, to leave the country at a critical time like this, and help the Empire in a European fight. But this truth is not universally recognised even to-day, and is not absolutely sure of being remembered when the war is won and the crisis is over. That is our difficulty.

APPEAL FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

The United Provinces Government has appealed to the High Court against the order of transportation for life passed by the Sessions Judge of Azamgarh on Ram Sewak Singh, zemindar, for abetment of the murder of Mr. Lawrence Barber contending that the accused should suffer extreme penalty.

The accused has also appealed against conviction and sentence.

The hearing of the appeal is proceeding

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT,

APPELLATE SIDE.

BANDORA MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

RULE DISCHARGED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MOTILAL JUGALDAS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.
S. L. Karwan, Municipal Engineer, Complainant.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Magistrate of Bandora.

The petitioner was prosecuted for making alterations, additions and reconstructions in respect of certain houses at Bandora contrary to the provisions of section 96 of the District Municipal Act (Act III of 1901) and in spite of the warning from the Municipal authorities persisted in his actions. He was found guilty and fined Rs. 51 or in default to suffer 7 days' simple imprisonment.

The story for the prosecution was that on the 15th December 1913 the accused by means of an application notified to the Bandora Municipality his intention to repair the roofs of his houses by substituting "Mangalore" tiles in place of "country" ones. The application being unstamped and vague, the Municipality asked the accused to furnish the necessary stamps and the particulars in details as to the work he intended to do, and the block plan of the houses with Sanad thereof. In spite of this the accused started the work. A notice was served to stop the work of one of the houses, but the accused disregarding, continued the work. Afterwards he sent a one-anna Court fee stamp and a copy of the block plan without giving the details of the work he was asked to furnish and continued the work. A second notice was served upon the accused to stop the work of additions and alterations to other houses as there was a set-back line marked against those houses which the Municipality intended to take, but disregarding this notice the accused went on with the work. It was further alleged that in respect of two other houses the accused had made alterations by raising walls, adding galleries and demolishing the roofs.

The accused raised several points urging that there was no sanction for the prosecution, that the complaint was time barred as he had finished the work at Vasantpanchmi i.e., on 31st January 1914, while the prosecution said that the work had commenced on 2nd February, 1914. The alterations in those houses were not external alterations. As regards the set-back line the Municipality had not given him due notice.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed: "I feel quite unable to rely on what they say in support of the defence. Considering the case first in its broader aspects paying regard to the natural and ordinary probabilities consistent with the usual motives of human conduct the defence story has decidedly less claim to credit than the prosecution one. The accused who is a District pleader argues that the repairs required no permission of the Municipality but in the present case he has applied for one and not without a conviction on his past that permission was needed."

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the Lower Court was wrong in allowing one trial when the properties to which the alleged offences related were different and when they were committed at different times. That the prosecution with respect to one house was time-barred and there was no sanction as required by law for prosecution with regard to the other. That the alterations of the internal arrangement were such as would not affect the sanitary arrangement and did not amount to making "a new building" within the meaning of the Act. Reference was made to Emp. v. Bayaji, 38 Bom., p. 412. That if there was any mistake in the original complaint, even though it be a clerical one, the Magistrate ought not to have allowed the complainant to alter the number of the house.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Here it is a revisional application.

Mr. Bakhle:—But your Lordships have to see whether the criminal law is administered properly.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—In revisional matters we are concerned with justice or injustice and not with legal technicalities.

Mr. Bakhle further said that the accused was prejudiced in his defence on account of that alteration in the number of the house.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments discharged the rule.

Mr. S. R. Bakhle, Mr. P. B. Shingne and Mr. S. R. Gokhle, appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF FORGERY BY A MUKHTYAR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MOTIRAM DALPATRAM v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad. The accused was charged with having abetted the forgery of an agreement purporting to have been passed by one Bhavandas Mohanlal at the hands of the professional forgers Chunilal and Somnath of Umreth in 1907 and thereby committed an offence under section 467 I. P. C. and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused Motiram Dalpatram was a "mukhtyar" in Bhadarwa State under Revakanta Agency. At Wankner there was a wealthy man named Amba Shankar Jethabhai whose Gumasta was one Bhavanidas Mohanlal, who died sometime back and his place was taken by one Jaga, and on the latter's death the present accused Motiram was appointed in his place. In Samvat 1956 Amba Shankar created a charitable trust for the benefit of Shri Satyanarayen Prabhu whose temple he founded and appointed Motiram to be the sole and independent manager of that trust estate. Amba Shankar died after a short time leaving a small portion of his property in the hands of his widow Bai Jethiba and the bulk of the property to the said trust. Jethiba also died in 1905 and immediately on her death the State authorities attached her property. In the meanwhile an application was made by the village people that they should be given over Rs. 5,000 out of Jethiba's estate to be utilised in building a Dharamshala. The accused Motiram opposed this application on the ground that the whole of the property left by Bai Jethiba was vested in the temples. The Thakore of Bhadarwa directed the litigating parties to settle their dispute in a civil court. During this litigation some papers were produced by the accused of which the Exhibit N. 4 has been alleged to have been forged by him. This was brought to light when both the forgers were arrested at Umreth in connection with other forgeries. One of the forgers, Chunilal, stated that Motiram had been to him to forge a document about the feeding of dogs, on a stamped paper which he had brought with him.

The accused pleaded not guilty and added that he had personally no knowledge about the execution of the said Exhibit and that he had been brought into trouble by Vakil Lallubhai Kalidas and one Jhaver both of whom have appeared as witnesses against him.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and found the accused guilty. He felt no hesitation in replying on the evidence of Chunilal and Somnath although they were pardoned approvers and infamous characters. Motiram in connection with the forgery and his interest and keenness about it coupled with other circumstances noted by him clearly gave a strong corroboration that the document was forged.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reserved their judgment.

Mr. G. N. Thakore for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ANCESTRAL LANDS IN DISPUTE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

SANGAPPA v. BASLINGAPPA.

This was a revisional application against the order of Mr. Shannon, Divisional Magistrate of Bijapur.

The petitioner is the uncle of the opponent. A dispute having arisen in connection with ancestral lands, the petitioner made an application to the Police, alleging that the opponent was going to cause a breach of the peace. The Police made a report to the First Class Magistrate of Bijapur, whereupon the latter made a preliminary order under sec. 145 Cr. Pr. Code, stating that he was satisfied that a dispute existed and calling the parties to file written statements. The parties and some of their witnesses were examined as a result of which the Magistrate came to the conclusion that none of them was in possession, unless both happened to be. The Magistrate further remarked "I do not see that I am to hear some 15 witnesses in a trumpery case like this." Being unable to decide who was in possession he ordered the land to be placed in criminal "amanat" under sec. 146 of the Cr. P. C.

Against this order the petitioner applied to the High Court on the ground that the proceedings of the Magistrate were without jurisdiction.

Their Lordships declined to interfere and discharged the rule.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the applicant.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the opponent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL, 1915.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court. No. 53.
Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

859-13.—Mulla & M., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow, and ors., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Part Heard, Payne and Co., Matubhai J. & M., Shroff D. & D.

For Confirmation of Special Commr's Report and for further Directions & Costs.

513-10.—Mirza M. & M., R. D. Sithna v. Maganlal Hargowandas & anr., Bhai K. & G.

Short Cause.

20-15.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Dayabhai Tapidas v. Hurgowandas Mulchand Tyabji D. & Co.

Long Causes.

443-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat, a firm, Rggh. N. & Co.

914-13.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr., v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan & ors., Jeh. G. & B., W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. and Un. P. & P., Edg. G. W. & Co.

1024-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Meherbai, v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. W. G. & Co., M. K R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. W. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

200-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivalu, widow & anr., Madh. K. & C.

477-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain and V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji and anr., v. Harsey Hemraj, Kanga and S.

1000-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy and ors., Captain and V.

793-14.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Bai Kasibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shrina Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla and M.

1117-14.—Little and Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., Raghnathdas Gopaldas and anr.., Motichand and D.

1345-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Haji Valli, Mulla and M.

855-14.—Captain and V., Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors., v. Jamnabai, widow and ors.., Payne and Co.

193-13.—Mulvi H. M. and R., Pahladdas Jankiprasad, a firm, v. Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghuvaya N. & Co.

274-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L.

275-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors.., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little and Co., Mehta D. and L.

370-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little and Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H D. & Co.

1077-14.—Mans. M. & Co., Damodar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai, widow, Mulji and Th.

1280-14.—Purnanand and Co., Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai, widow & ors., Raghavaya N. & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Tha., The Bombay United Spg. & Wg., Co., Ltd., v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed & Co., a firm, Matu J. & M.

206-14.—Mehta D. & L., Sorabai, widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina & ors., Mulla & M. Jeh. M. & S., Little & Co.

1172-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Bomenj Muncherji Dalal v. Jehangir Begoriji Mehta, Edg. G. W. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Petition for hearing (in Chambers).

In Re. Indian Coy's Act 1913.—Craig B. & C., In Re. the Bombay Dying and Mfs., Co., Ltd., v. The Bombay Dying and Mfs., Co., Ltd., Petitioners.

For Dismissal (in Court.)

1201-13.—Captain & V., Hawabai, widow, v. Noor Mahomed Khanbai, Ard. H. D. & Co.

For Consent Decree.

14-13.—Ragh. N. & Co., Mahomed Rahimtulla v. Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed, & anr., Patell & Ez., Ard. H. D. & Co.

87-15.—Bhai K. & G., Hirachand Sankalchand v. Foolchand, Toolgaram, Soonderdas & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

1089-14.—Patell & Ez., Chiranjilal Mahadev v. Surdarmal Fulchand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co., Part Heard.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

778-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., The Bombay Merchants- Bank, Ltd., v, Bhai chand Karamchand and Co., a firm, Edg. G. W. & Co.

Long Causes.

966-14.—Little and Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt., & ors., Payne and Co., For Postponement, Daph. F. & D., Wadia G. and Co., Craigie B. & C., Raghavaya N. & Co., Bhaishanker K. & G., Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H. M. & R.

1109-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Narsi Jetha, a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1110-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella, a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1112-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Jetha Monsi, a firm, In person.

1122-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookeda, a firm, In person.

901-14.—Mulla & M., Safarally Ebrahim and anr., v. Messrs. Volkart Bro's., a firm, Payne and Co.

407-14.—Motichand and D., Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapadia v. Govindram Umedram and ors.., Captain and V.

246-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant and anr., v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & ors., Sabnis & G., Part Heard, Chitnis M. & K., 4-9-14, Hiralal & Co., For Postponement.

S. C. CT. 206-8468-14.—In person, Dharsey Nanji Kamdar, v. Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX. of 1899 and in Re. the Ginning Pool at Sheagon.—Little and Co., Hardatrai Rampratab Petitioner v. The New Mofussil Company, Ltd., Respondents, Crawford B. and Co., Notice 8-2-15.

In Re. Indian Arbitration Act IX. of 1899 and in Re. the Pressing Pool at Sheagaon.—Little and Co., Hardatrai Rampratab Petitioner v. The New Mofussil Company, Ltd., Respondents, Crawford B. & Co., Notice 8-2-15.

1310-14.—Crawford B. & Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., v. Bai Hirabai, Khunderao L. & M.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN OBSTINATE TINDAL,

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Gunia Raga and Bika Sakeria, tindals of prows Nos. 3394 and 3254, were charged with disobeying the orders of the Port Officer. Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Port Officer's Staff conducted the prosecution, while Mr. B. H. Daruwalla defended the accused.

It was alleged that the first accused, whilst sailing his prow across the patrol ship at 5 a.m. on the 1st instant, was ordered to stop but he disregarded the order and continued to sail his prow and a shot was fired across her bows. He still paid no heed and consequently a launch was sent after him and he was arrested. It was further alleged that he had also been warned on the 31st January last not to sail his vessel in the harbour between sunset and sunrise. The second accused was sailing his prow near the Middle Ground at 8 p.m., but he stopped on being ordered to do so.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first was fined Rs. 50 and the second, Rs. 25.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. Joshi, Building Superintendent, Bombay Municipality, charged Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani, a resident of Matunga, with allowing persons to occupy his building at Matunga, which was declared unfit for human habitation by the Municipal Commissioner with the previous approval of the Standing Committee of the Corporation.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

The Magistrate said the Standing Committee, after hearing the accused, gave its approval to the Commissioner's order. The accused admitted having allowed persons to live in the said premises after the order had been served on him but he contended that sufficient opportunity had not been given him to show cause that the said building was fit for human habitation. But the Magistrate had no power to go behind the opinion of the Commissioner and he was satisfied that the accused was fully heard by the Standing Committee. He convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25.

NATTORE POLITICAL DACOITY AND MURDER.

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR OF SUSPECTED STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

At Rajshahi yesterday six Bengali students who were arrested in February last in connection with political dacoity with murder at Nattore were discharged on the prosecution withdrawing the charge under section 396, I. P. C., on the ground of insufficient evidence. The accused were subsequently re-arrested on a charge under section 109, C. P. C., (security for good behaviour), but released on bail of Rs. 15,000 each. The case has been transferred to Nattore.

ANOTHER DACOITY IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The Alipore District Police have received information of a serious dacoity at Moochikhola in Basirhat in the house of a rich cultivator, Gopal Chunder Sirdar on the night of the 5th instant. At about midnight some sixty armed dacoits raided the house. The villagers on hearing the noise armed themselves and attacked the dacoits, who, finding themselves outnumbered, left with their wounded comrades and property of small value. Large numbers on both sides were wounded.

FINDS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The Ballygunge Police are enquiring into a find of ten rounds ball ammunition in the house of one Budha Chamar for which he could not give a satisfactory account. The case is proceeding at Alipore.

It is reported that on Tuesday morning a sweeper found a revolver and a large number of cartridges at the Juggernath Ghat. The stock is ivory and the barrel inlaid with gold engraving. The C. I. D. are making investigations.

PEARL MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

DISCHARGE REFUSED.

THE JUDGE'S STRICTURES.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, on the Insolvency Side Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the matter of Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Arab pearl merchant, who had filed his petition in insolvency on 27th October 1913 and who now applied for his discharge.

In delivering his judgment, refusing discharge to the insolvent, finding him guilty of various charges and allowing all costs to the opposing creditors, his Lordship said that the materials placed before him at the hearing were the Official Assignee's report dated 19th February 1915 and the evidence given by the insolvent himself in his public examination. It appeared from the schedule filed by the insolvent that he admitted liabilities of Rs. 29,20,499. The creditors, however, made claims which exceeded a sum of Rs. 43 lakhs. This difference arose, as was explained by the learned counsel for the insolvent, from the fact that the insolvent disputed his liability on certain obligations which he had undertaken as surety for another pearl merchant. It was not necessary to go into the details of those contentions; it was sufficient for the present to take the liability of the insolvent as the insolvent admitted the same in his schedule. Assets hitherto collected by the Official Assignee amounted to Rs. 1,37,000. It was stated in the report that it was likely that more assets will be realised but nothing was mentioned as to why they had not been realised before now, the insolvent having filed his petition as far back as 27th October 1913. Nor was his Lordship told what those assets were which were likely to be realised. The insolvent was a pearl merchant. He inherited this pearl business from his father. In the course of his examination in July 1914, he stated that he had inherited this business about three years before that date. It appeared, however, that he began this business somewhere about November 1910. The business which the insolvent inherited from his father must have been a respectable and a prosperous business, for besides inheriting the business, he inherited five lakhs on his own account. He seemed to have rich sisters and relations, who reposed confidence in him and allowed him the use of their monies in his business and altogether he had the disposal of something like thirteen lakhs of rupees when he started this business. Assuming that the business commenced in November 1910, it came to a termination and a most disastrous termination in October 1913, when the insolvent filed his petition showing an indebtedness of 29 lakhs. So that the meteoric career of this insolvent did not extend to more than three years and during those three years he seemed to have dissipated colossal sums of money belonging to himself, belonging to his relations, and belonging to his creditors.

SOME CONCLUSIONS IN OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S REPORT.

When the matter first came before his Lordship in March last, he carefully considered the report of the Official Assignee. That report stated certain facts, which were not disputed and could not be disputed by the insolvent. They were facts which mostly appeared from his own admissions in his public examination. From those facts, the Official Assignee in making his report had drawn certain conclusions, and under section 39 of the Presidency Towns' Insolvency Act, his Lordship had to take the Official Assignee's report into consideration and to presume the correctness of the statements made therein. With some of the conclusions of the Official Assignee his Lordship disagreed and directed at the first hearing the institution of criminal proceedings under sections 103 and 104 of the Act. The circumstances under which those proceedings proved abortive for the present were stated by his Lordship in a short judgment he had delivered the day before. It was, however, necessary to keep in mind what were the circumstances under which his Lordship thought it necessary to investigate the conduct of the insolvent under the penal sections of the Act. It appeared that in 1911, when the insolvent was carrying on a large and apparently a flourishing business and living in princely style in Bombay, parties to a certain litigation relating to the estate of the late Esa Khalifa got him appointed receiver of that estate. As such receiver, he came into possession of somewhere about Rs. 29,000. The Official Assignee in his report said the insolvent had mixed up the monies received by him as a receiver with his own monies. The insolvent, on 26th October, 1913, a day before he filed his petition in insolvency, assigned over and transferred a good debt due by one Manekchand Panachand to himself to the heirs of Esa Khalifa—and by this act a sum of Rs. 29,000 was disposed of a day before the insolvency.

PLEDGING OTHERS' PEARLS.

It further appeared that during the time that this insolvent was carrying on business, he was entrusted by various Arab merchants with their pearls for sale. The insolvent pledged those pearls and used the monies realised by such hypothecation for his own purposes. Again on the 26th October, a day before his insolvency, he executed four writings, whereby he assigned over and transferred all his interest in certain properties at Busreh to secure payment of about Rs. 2,10,000 to Arab merchants, whose pearls he had wrongfully and unjustifiably pledged and the proceeds of which pledge he had utilised for his own purposes. Denuded of all extraneous circumstances, the facts which could not be denied were that the insolvent, during the time he was carrying on business as a merchant had committed the offences of criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a receiver and in respect of property entrusted to him for sale as a broker or commission agent. In order to save himself from a criminal prosecution which, he apprehended, would be started against him on its being known that he was insolvent and unable to meet his liabilities, he parted with property worth Rs. 2,40,000 on the day preceding his insolvency. These were matters, which, it seed to his Lordship, required investigation. However, doubts were expressed as to whether these criminal proceedings would or would not be successful, having regard to a decision of an English case heard by the House of Lords and reported in Appeal cases, 1899, pp. 419—*Sharp* and *Jackson*. Reading that case, his Lordship could quite understand that the doubts of the legal advisers of the opposing creditor who was entrusted with the conduct of contemplated criminal proceedings were well-founded. The authority was one against which nothing could be said, the decision being that of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) and Lords Macnaughton, Morris and Shand.

The question, his Lordship went on to say, did not need at present to be discussed because it was possible under the directions which he had given to the Official Assignee the day before that it might have to be further investigated. On the authority of that case, the insolvent was not guilty of the offence of fraudulent preference if he parted with property, however large, on the eve of his insolvency provided he did it to save himself from criminal proceedings for an offence which he had committed during his solvent days. If an insolvent had an indigent relative, who had left Rs. 5,000 in his business and if he, before his insolvency, had gone to that relative and said "I know you are poor and cannot afford to lose monies, I am going to be insolvent and therefore I give you back your Rs. 5,000," that would be fraudulent preference for which his Lordship could have inflicted a penalty of two years' imprisonment on the criminal side in insolvency. This position might seem very anomalous but that was a position created by law as it existed now.

PETITIONER'S RACING AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

Proceeding, his Lordship said that leaving these transactions, to which I have referred, aside for one moment, he had now to consider the application of the insolvent for his discharge under section 38. In doing this he had to take into consideration certain facts as admitted by the insolvent himself. In addition to doing pearl business, the insolvent kept a racing stud. The Official Assignee in his report stated that the insolvent's racing expenses came to seven lakhs spread over a period of six years. The statement as to the seven lakhs was correct but the statement as to period was not accurate. To be exact, it appeared from the exhibit prepared by the insolvent that he expended a sum of Rs. 6,98,340 from November 1910 till October 1913 on his racing stud. Besides keeping race horses and expending monies on them, he made presents of race horses to his friends and flatterers. It next appeared that this insolvent was living in a style and expending monies, which, his Lordship ventured to think, very few citizens of Bombay had done even though they might be admitted millionaires. The insolvent admitted that his household expenses came to six or seven thousand rupees a month or taking the medium, they amounted to Rs. 80,000 a year. What he did with Rs. 80,000 in the way of household expenses, it passes one's comprehension to conceive. But in addition to this sum, he expended a sum of Rs. 20,000 every year on his pleasures as his personal expense but he was by no means a mean or a selfish man.

In addition to this expenditure of a lakh of rupees, he spent Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 in charity. Now, charity was a very desirable trait in a man's temperament but when it was at the expense of creditors, it became a matter of consideration as to whether a man who dissipated his creditors money in this way could pretend to be an honest man. At one time he occupied a bungalow for which he paid Rs. 700 a month as rent, besides having other houses. He took a trip to England and spent four months in Europe. During that period he spent a sum of Rs. 1,07,500 there. He told the Official Assignee that his expenses were justified by his income.

VALUELESS BOOK-KEEPING.

But when his Lordship tested this statement about the income it seemed to him to be doubtful as to whether the income was like anything the insolvent said it was. He paid Rs. 1,200 as income-tax. That would be roughly upon half a lakh. His books gave no indication as to what his profits were, and whether there were profits, and in what year or whether there were profits or losses. He kept books, but he might have very well omitted to do so, because the books that he kept were of no value whatever. They were not balanced; the balances were not drawn nor were they carried forward and the insolvent quite light-heartedly admitted that entries in respect of all payments and receipts did not appear in his books. If he did not make those entries, the value of his books was absolutely nil. As his Lordship had observed before the insolvent had lost all his own money, all his relations' money, and he was now indebted in very large sums of monies to his creditors. Portions of his debt were secured, but a large of the debts were unsecured and the creditors would recover very little from the assets that were available or were likely to be available for distribution amongst his creditors. It seemed to his Lordship that a man who was capable of regarding money in the light this insolvent had regarded it and dissipated his own and other peoples' money in the reckless manner he had done, that such a man as a merchant was a danger to the public. His assets were not equal to four annas in a rupee. The Official Assignee reported that in his opinion the insolvent could not be held liable for his assets not being equal to four annas in a rupee on his unsecured liabilities His Lordship differed from that conclusion altogether. It seemed to him that there could be no question whatever that the insolvent was solely and fully liable for the present state of affairs.

FOOLISH LAVISH EXPENDITURE.

He must have known that his income did not justify the foolishly lavish expenditure in which he was indulging and the style in which he was living. He must have seen monies disappearing and he must have been cognisant of the fact when he lost his money, his relatives' money and began incurring debts. It seemed to his Lordship that the facts mentioned in clause (a) of sub-clause (2) of section 39 existed and they must be taken into consideration against the insolvent. Again his Lordship found that the insolvent had omitted to keep such books as were usual and would give a sufficient idea of his business during the three years previous to his insolvency. The insolvent had not kept any such books as a merchant should have done, more especially when he was dealing with other peoples' monies and incurring liabilities to an enormous extent. He therefore found that the facts mentioned in clause (b) of sub-clause (2) of the same section also existed. Again, there could be no question that the insolvent continued to trade when he must have well known that he was in insolvent circumstances. A man did not incur debts to the extent of 29 lakhs without realising that he was insolvent and a debt of this description was not incurred in a day or a month. His indebtedness and insolvency must have been growing and growing continuously as every month of his reckless life progressed and he must have known long before his insolvency that he was living a riotous and extravagant life at the expense of his creditors.

DISSIPATING CREDITORS' MONIES.

He continued his business right up to the end with the fullest knowledge that he was dissipating his creditors' monies. His Lordship, therefore, found that the facts in sub-clause (c) also existed. He further found that the facts in sub-clause (b) must be held to exist. The insolvent had contracted debts without having any reasonable grounds or expectations of being able to repay those debts. He was not content with dissipating his own monies and his relations' monies, he was not content with misappropriating monies entrusted to him as a trustee, and he was not content with misappropriating goods and property entrusted to him for sale, but he went on borrowing large sums of money from the public. The burden of proving reasonable expectations to repay his debts was on him. That burden he had not discharged. On the contrary, the surrounding circumstances and the admitted facts left no doubt whatever that when the insolvent was incurring debts he must have known that he could not repay any portion of those debts. Then again, his Lordship went on to say, the facts in sub-clause (f) must be held to exist against this insolvent. He was not only living in unjustifiable extravagance, but was spending huge sums of money on racing, and racing as done by him, was gambling. If he had taken to racing as a sport, nothing like the sums he had expended could have been expended. He had not given details of the expenditure he had drawn out of the banks by way of cheques and utilised the same, and it would not be an unfair presumption against him that if he kept race-horses he gambled in large sums at the races. The insolvent admitted that so far as racing was concerned he always lost monies. His Lordship must also hold that the insolvent was guilty of fraudulent breaches of trust and of frauds as mentioned in sub-clause (j) of the abovementioned section. That might not be a fraudulent preference under the law on technical grounds. No doubt this man in the course of his career as a merchant was guilty of criminal breaches of trust, of properties entrusted to him.

NOT ENTITLED TO DISCHARGE.

Having regard to all these circumstances and facts of the case and to his findings as against the insolvent, namely, that the facts mentioned in sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (f), and (j), existed, his Lordship said, that it was impossible to hold that this man was entitled to his discharge. He regretted that under section 39, he could indict no higher punishment than refusing a man's discharge. If that was a punishment, his Lordship felt, that this insolvent richly deserved it, and that in his opinion it was not sufficiently adequate. Under the circumstances his Lordship refused the discharge of the insolvent. Section 42 required, his Lordship observed, that he should fix a period within which the insolvent might renew his application for his discharge. That was not necessary as under rule 136 the period was already fixed. At the end of two years from this date, the insolvent would be entitled to renew his application for discharge and it would then be dealt with.

Mr. K. B. Dastur, who held Mr. Bahadurji's brief for the opposing creditors, applied for costs out of the assets in the hands of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship said that this was a case in which the opposing creditors had done a service in coming forward to oppose this insolvency. He would therefore, direct that all costs of the opposing creditors who had appeared at the hearing be paid out of the assets of the insolvent.

UPKEEP OF HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

SUCCESS OF A COMMISSIONED TOURIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 8.

Mr. V. Krishnama Chari has been lately touring in the Northern Circars on behalf of the hospital ship Madras. Specially commissioned by the Governor of Madras, Mr. Krishnama Chari was present at the Godavery conference explaining to the delegates the object of his errand. A large number of people have promised monthly donations towards the upkeep of the hospital ship. In the Vizagapatam district also, which Mr. Krishnama Chari visited last week, he had a welcome reception, especially from the mercantile community.

THE IDLE EASTERN DIARY FOR 1915.

Printed on fine paper in Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, giving English and corresponding Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan dates and replete with valuable up-to-date information dealing with a variety of subjects, useful tables ready reckoners, absolutely necessary for every-day reference, on sale at "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS & REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

THE POPULATION OF BOMBAY 1820-1860.

The next stage to be noticed in the enumeration of the population is that during the twenties of the 19th century, Census taking was then a very primitive affair with none of the organisation we are now accustomed to. Neither was it possible with the most imperfect official machine to take it on a single day. Census schedules were yet undreamt of and Census marking and blocking an unknown art. It was the old, old way of counting heads at leisure by houses. So that it is a fact that it took in 1826 fully four months for a fresh enumeration after the one of 1815, say from August to November. The results were leisurely prepared with the tortoise-like pace of those arcadian days. So that it was as late as 1839 that Major Jervis, a most prominent name, associated with assiduity and education, gave a resume of it in 1839-40 in a paper read before the Bombay Geographical Society. The total then was one lakh fifty-two thousand, including a population in the harbour of 20,000 and of the military cantonments of 10,000. The Parsis had swelled to 6,000 in the Fort and 4,400 outside the Fort. The Hindus totalled 82,000 and Mussalmans 26,000. Of the English there were about 900 and the Portuguese 8,000. But four years later Mr. Lagrange estimated the number at two lakhs and twenty-nine thousand while in 1836, it increased by about 7,000 more. In 1846, Bombay, thanks to a more orderly administration and a peaceful expansion of trade boasted of five lakhs and a half. Thus by the middle of the nineteenth century Bombay had nearly quintupled her population. She was also able to make distinct progress in her trade and commerce, of which a great deal later on. Suffice it to say that the first statutory census was taken soon after 1863 when an Act was passed. But even at that period such was the conservatism or nervousness of the grand lords in Leadenhall Street in London, the august Board of the East Indian Company, that they vehemently opposed the Census Act. But they had an enlightened and tenacious ruler of Bombay in the person of Sir Bartle Frere, who, as the Satrap on the spot, knew infinitely better why a census was wanted than the antiquated fossils of London. Sir Bartle was a Tartar and was therefore able to carry the day with him. Now, it happened that, owing to the American Civil War, there had begun the tide of immigration from the interior for the purposes of trading in cotton which by 1863 had already reached unprecedened exports. Next, the wild financial speculation which followed in its train brought a much larger number of people from the mofussil all intent on amassing fortunes beyond the dreams of avarice. They said, "Luxmi the Goddess was dancing" in the city so they must at once reap a rich harvest of gold. Make hay while the sun shines is a universal proverb and the wisdom of the sages of old was justified in the population which gravitated to Bombay. Money was simply thrown into the lap. They had to gather it and quickly hie away to their native home, thanks to the great Golden Calf whom all then worshipped in the person of Premchand Roychand.

A POPULATION OF NEARLY A MILLION.

Dr. Leith was appointed the Census Officer and his enumeration gave a population of 864,000 souls. It was no doubt a little inaccurate but all the same the influx into the city from outside could not have been even two lakhs of souls during the height of the speculation mania. It may be useful to remember that the shipping had greatly increased. Argosies after argosies entered and departed. King Cotton was supreme and the conveyance of the raw staple to Liverpool made a great demand on the shipowners of England; while thanks to the same sovereign lord imports of enormous quantities of bullion had to come as the net profits of the great cotton merchants, besides heavy imports of Lancashire goods and other English commodities. That shipping made the harbour the middle ground, live with skippers and the gallant crew, "those hearts of oak," whose successors at this critical hour are so successfully bloackading the North Sea and keeping at bay the Huns who would have Europe kneeling at their feet. So that it is not at all surprising that there were as many as 32,000 seamen afloat in Mody Bay.

There were at the time 25,994 houses. The town which then largely comprised the market, Doongri, Dhobi Talao and Girgaum was thickly crowded though the three and four storied tall houses of our day were to be seen here and there only and counted on one's fingers. The official chronicler has observed that in those dense quarters there lived from 3.71 to 9.42 families in the two storied buildings. While the number of persons ranged in each house from 39 to 83.

A CONTRAST WITH TO-DAY.

What a contrast the residential quarters of the fifties are with those of to-day. In the first place, it should be remembered that the tight little island being extremely limited in area, it was not then more than 16 square miles, the people had either to spread themselves laterally or vertically. Except in the Fort, which was, as now, the centre of all banking and mercantile business, the Market, Bhuleshwar and Mandvi which were also the hives of a large inland trade, houses in these localities were not tall, going generally to a ground floor and two stories. No doubt in each section there were houses of three stories but only a few. Elsewhere the population generally spread out laterally. There was more elbow room in the fifties for such spread than with the increased area of over 22 miles, being principally reclaimed ground. Fewer Europeans, than at the commencement of the century, had lived in the Fort. The principal merchants and their assistants lived at Byculla, Mazagaon and Sewri which were absolutely suburban and presented none of the hideous sights of an interminable range of tall chawls of an insanitary character. These outlying suburbs were all verdant and there were detached villas where the elite of the European community resided. The Governor and his Councillors and the Judges more or less lived in the vicinity of the Government House at Parel. Here and there you may still see vestiges of the old class of villas which that community occupied. These would give a fair idea of the locality and their accommodation. But most of the villas are gone. Between industrialism and jerry structure the suburbs have been swept away, the rural population has been driven northwards, first from Dadar, later on from Mahim and lastly from Bandora. Matunga was a marshy field where only rice cuitivation was practised.

THE VARIOUS COMMUNITIES.

It was not till 1861, generally after 1864, that Malabar Hill began to be well populated. The remaining population in the Fort, specially the north, was occupied by Parsi merchants and traders, the Kapole Banias, men of the rank and wealth of Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and Vurjivandas Madhovdas lived here and there in central town houses which still stand. Next were the wealthy Bhatias who resided in Bazar-Gate Street and in old Mody Street, lying parallel to the east, in the direction of Mody Bay. Goculdas Tejpal, Goculdas Liladhar Posta, Khatao Makanji, Jivraj Baloo, Jairam Sewji and such occupied the Bazargate Street, from the north end as far as the Parsi Agiary Street, south. In Holee Chukla also the population was Bhattia. This extended as far as Parsi Bazar Street, near the end of Gola Lane. Generically it was known as "Bhattia Wad." The "Bhattia Bag" in Fort Street, now under renovation, was so called because all along its south the Bhattia population greatly preponderated when the "bag" so called was first built in the later part of the sixties. A few rich Arabs, Moguls and Borahs lived in old Mody Street, somewhere from the locality where an old Musjid stands at the corner of "Chana" Street. The Arabs had a "Kava Khana" there. They were mostly horse-dealers, but of a highly respectable and wealthy class. It was on this account that the Chana Street is more commonly known as "Kava Khana" lane. Among the Borahs, Mr. Tayabji, the father of the late Mr. Badrudin and his brothers lived in the Mody Street. And another respectable Borah, then trading with China, was Mr. Ebrahim Nooroodin who had his business place in Bazargate Street, facing west, at the south corner of "Chana Street." A microscopic colony of Bagdad Jews, of whom, of course, the late Mr. David Sassoon was the most prominent lived in Military Square and its vicinity in the Southern Fort. Thus, while the Southern Fort was mostly occupied by the English firms of whom the Forbes, the Remingtons, the Grahams, the Greys, the Cassels and others were most conspicuous, the Northern Fort, from Churchgate Street and Town Hall was almost wholly occupied by Paris and rich Banias and Bhattias. As to the houses they were seldom over two stories but the one peculiarity was that each and all had high plinths, not less than 3 or 4 feet high and each house had its verandah or otta, while the interior had their open places for light and ventilation called "chowks." So the town-planners and the builders of the day, though unscientific knew better how to have light and air than your modern Improvement Trust.

GREAT TASK AHEAD.

TO FIGHT AND WORK LIKE ONE MAN.

TRIUMPH WHEN WE STRIKE.

In the course of the following article, Mr. Robert Blatchford points out that the war is bound to cost us, heavy loss of life, immense expenditure of money, and to entail much hardship and sacrifice upon us all. Germany has made her attack and has failed. The war cannot end until the Allies have made their attack and succeeded. When the time comes for the Allies to make their attack there will be before us the fiercest fighting and the heaviest losses of the war. To carry out the great effort to a victorious end we shall need every officer and soldier and sailor and workman we can find. We may have to organise the nation as a family and fight and work like one man.

Let us take a quiet and steady look at the general situation writes Mr. Robert Blatchford. The campaign on two fronts is one campaign, not two. The strategy of the Russians is not independent of the strategy of the Allies. General Joffre and Sir John French on the west and the Grand Duke Nicholas on the east work together and play into each other's hands. The navies of Britain, France, Russia, and Japan work together to keep the seas. Great Britain helps all the Allies, some with money, others with arms and material of war. When the time comes to strike hard and strike home the Allies will all strike together. We must not make the mistake of supposing that our new army is to do all the work. We must not suppose that the fate of the campaign will be decided by the British or the French. We must not rely wholly upon the Russian "steam roller."

In the spring, when more active operations are possible, the Russians, the British, and the French will bring up heavy reinforcements of men and guns. During the first months of the war the Allies were outnumbered, and the Germans had a tremendous preponderance of machine-guns and heavy artillery. When the spring campaign begins the Germans will have lost that great advantage, the odds will be against them. We may expect to hear good news; we shall be quite able to bear bad. We are going to win, because we must.

HELD FAST EAST AND WEST.

Let us now try to see what we have come through, and where we are. Our Army has been engaged in three great battles; and they were all victories. The first of these was the battle of Mons. The battle of Mons was not a British defeat; it was a British victory. Our men held their positions and repulsed the enemy with terrible losses. They had to retreat because they would have been surrounded if they had not retreated. The battle of the Marne was a brilliant victory for the Allies. The battle of Ypres was one of the greatest victories ever won by British arms. The repulse of the Crown Prince and his army at and near Verdun was a great French victory. The Germans have never won a battle on the western front. At present they are held on the western front from the sea to the Swiss border. Nowhere can they advance, and the reinforcements of the Allies have not begun to move.

The Russians, fighting the Germans, the Autrians, and the Turks, have held their position and now hold the Germans on the eastern field. Germany, after losing three millions of her best men, is held both west and east.

We may turn our attention next to the Dardanelles. As I have said, the decisive campaign must be fought in Belgium or Germany, but the operations in the Dardanelles have a very real and important bearing on the main field of issue. The opening of the Dardanelles and the fall of Constantinople will have a great moral effect on the war, and on the neutral Powers. It will crush Turkey, abolish finally the threatened invasion of Egypt; will increase the food supply of the Allies, and may, and I might also say will, bring Bulgaria and Rumania into the field. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that before the end of May Italy and the Balkan Powers will have settled Austria and Turkey, and so will have greatly helped our Russian Allies in their eastern campaign.

NO BAD NEWS TO TELL.

The Germans stirred up Turkey in the hope of invading Egypt and stopping the Suez Canal. They have failed. The result of their plot seems likely to be the collapse of the Turkish Empire and the appearance of Russia as a great Mediterranean Power. They stirred up revolt in South Africa and failed. The South Africans who were to have helped Germany are now invading German South-West Africa.

The German hope of sinking many British battleships and cruisers by means of submarines and mines has failed. Their great Zeppelin raids have not come off. Their "frightful" blockade has failed, and has drawn our blockade more tightly round them. The effect of this blockade will be to reduce the German supplies of food and war material, which is bound to influence the situation in the main field of battle. I see no bad news in any of these things; no bad news to tell. The Germans have blundered in diplomacy, and they have blundered in war. They have had the worst of it in every part of the world by land and by sea. And that is not all.

ENEMY'S RUINED PRESTIGE.

To the diplomatic, the naval and the military failure of Germany has to be added a moral failure, which she will not be able to retrieve in a century.

Germany was doing very well. She had a great army, a great navy, a great commerce, a great trade; she had a magnificent prestige and a reputation for science and culture very far above her deserts. She was not content. She played, and played falsely, for the domination of Europe and for world empire. She made secret preparations beyond the expectation of her most suspicious neighbours, and when she thought the time was ripe she went to war. Her plan was to invade France through neutral Belgium, to make a rush on Paris. To fill Paris with troops, and then to sack and burn the city, one department at a time, until France accepted the most humiliating and ruthless terms of peace. Then Russia was to be beaten, and then our turn was to come.

The plot failed. And when they found they had blundered, what did the Germans do? Let us remember some of the things they did. First of all, they deliberately ruined and tortured Belgium. They burnt the factories and stole the machinery. They destroyed the villages and looted the chateaux. They sacked and pillaged ruthlessly. They desecrated the churches and murdered the priests. They shot thousands of civilians on false charges. They violated women and girls. They tortured, mutilated and killed old men and little children. They killed the wounded and insulted the prisoners. They put women and children in the firing line and made slaves of thousands of peasants. They bombarded cathedrals and burnt or destroyed historic buildings. These atrocities they repeated in France.

GERMANY IS DOOMED.

They dropped bombs on open towns, murdering men, women, and children in Antwerp, Paris, and Norfolk. They bombarded Scarborough and the Hartlepools, killing and maiming over six hundred civilians. They spurted vitriol and petrol into the French trenches and fired poisoned shells and dum-dum bullets. Finally they declared a "frightful" blockade and sent out submarines to sink enemy or neutral ships and drown the crews. These are facts. And the result has been to stiffen the backs of all the soldiers and people of the Allies, to make the terms of peace inevitably more stringent, and render it morally impossible for any civilised neutral Power to take their part or to excuse their crimes.

German "frightfulness" has made Germany an outlaw. Germany is doomed, and the roar of the Allied guns in the Dardanelles is the knocking at the gate.

THE "FRIGHTFULNESS" OF FASHION.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S PROTEST.

We are told from time to time, and occasionally we seem to see it for ourselves, that our friends the Allies are astonished at us, writes Mrs. George Norman, in the "Daily Chronicle."

Astonished, that is, at our light-heartedness, our apparent pursuit of pleasure at this moment; our night clubs; the contemplated ousting of our wounded from their wards to make way for the luncheon-tables of the race going world of fashion and sport.

But, above all these things, what is happening to English women at the present moment may well fill the more serious-minded Continent with surprise.

It has been left for the most vital, perhaps, of epochs in the great war, the early spring of 1915, to witness the most complete enforced revolution in women's clothes that has been seen since the advent of the crinoline. It is at a moment when quite half the peerage of England is in deepest mourning; when practically every other woman of the upper and lower middle classes so called, and almost every woman of the great working class, is going in terrible, if proud and willing, agony of mind for what news the day may bring forth of those she most dearly loves—it is at such a moment that the sartorial authorities are endeavouring to force upon women the most radical revolution in practically every garment they wear.

At a time when our thoughts are, or should be, on the battlefields of Europe, we are asked to devote time, thoughts and money to an epoch-making alteration in our dress. Honestly, is this fitting? Every other woman is asking herself and her neighbour the question.

THE MASCULINE VIEW.

To the masculine mind the remedy seems simple. The proposed new fashions are devastating and extravagant; well, ignore them But the feminine mind is aware of the impossibility of so doing, and it is this impossibility which is very largely at the bottom of women's alleged extravagance. Women, and women only, know that it is not only impossible to look even moderately pleasing in a bygone fashion, but it is impossible even to look neat. To a man it may seem an easy thing to wear a skirt of the year before last if it happens to be utterly out of the prevailing fashion; he would understand the difficultly better, perhaps, if he figures to himself what it would be to go to the City, say, in the long-haired beaver topper of his grandfather.

Men, luckily for themselves, are not subjected to mysterious and violent fluctuations of fashion by which their entire wardrobes are rendered useless. Against men no secret conclave meets at intervals. Ukases, against whose silent but deadly tenets there is no redress, are not launched from remote and inaccessible spots in Paris and London, forcing them always to buy new and always more new things.

Practically every woman in Great Britain and Ireland possesses at the moment a wardrobe of more or less tight, but certainly light and convenient skirts. Now by the unseen but forceful pressure of the veiled deity, Fashion, she is to be obliged to discard every one of these useful and work-a-day garments for others of the extreme opposite description. We are, in war-time, when our lives are or should be given up to serious interests and very real work, to array ourselves suddenly in the fussiest and most voluminous of skirts evolved since 1830. Our luggage, which in the last three years had diminished to vanishing point, to the benefit of our purses and our porters alike, will now assume the most formidable proportions. The space which took five of the past year's dresses will now hold one, and our trunks will possibly have to be renewed with our wardrobes.

There have not been wanting all along, it is true, embittered opponents of the "tight" skirt. But the average woman has not worn the exaggerated variety—votaries of the latter will now, however, be the most ardent inaugurators of the new full skirts.

Is there, then, no redress against this "frightfulness" of the sartorial authorities? Apparently none. We do not know who precisely they are, their habitation, or their name. The Thing which women have to contend with is impalpable, unseen, and therefore unfightable. There are rumours, fashion-papers, the imperious dictates of shop and dressmaker.

"Oh! dear me, no, madame, No one is now wearing such a thing—no one of any consequence, that is." And the girl, or the young wife, with a small allowance, is overborne, silenced, and generally bullied into a fashion she does not want and perhaps cannot pay for.

If we were all strong-minded, resolute, and generally perfect we might as a sex and individually, stand up against pressure. But human nature being what it is, we must deal with it as it is, and not as it might be.

THE DICTATES OF TRADE.

The obvious excuse for the most drastic dictates of the fashion makers is, of course, the good of trade. Since the war women have been economical in clothes. Now, therefore, with the advent of spring, is the moment to force them to be otherwise. But at a moment like the present is it fair that we should be forced to spend our own or our husbands' diminishing resources on a trousseau of new clothes?

For trousseau it will be. That is the rub. That is where the fashion makers have overdone it. It is not only skirts that must be new, but petticoats, which, already, the fashion-papers allude to as "tempestuous," frilled, "lacy," and everything generally that spells expenditure. With the short full skirts "high Russian" boots, too, are to be worn—it would be simpler to say, at once, "high priced" boots and have done with it. With the short skirts, short coats and cloaks—and the long coats we all possess are doomed. So forth and so on; every woman knows what this year "the spring fashions" mean and are going to cost.

And the point of the whole thing is that no woman wants them—no real woman, that is. The really brainless, who instead of the right and natural taste for dress, possess a mania for it, may rejoice at the outlook. But the average, sane English woman would rather at the moment wear what she has got and not blossom out into a startling, and, to many, a ridiculous, newness of outline. Our London streets are filled with not only English women, but innumerable foreigners, in deepest mourning, and to flaunt "the very latest" before these sad and dignified victims of the war, seems the very limit of bad taste There is a battle raging over the question of the new full skirts—shall they or shall they not be forced upon us?

The French Government has just published a decree establishing a State school for soldiers mutilated in the war. The school will shortly be started at St. Maurice, in the Department of the Seine. There the men will be taught a useful craft. Another measure of social reform in connection with the war which is being discussed is the proposed Bill according to men under the Colours the right to marry by proxy. This means that a soldier will make a declaration of willingness to marry a certain woman before the Regimental Officer, and the woman in her turn at home will make a similar statement before the Registrar, and the marriage will be legally established.

BISHOPS' MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

THE SYNOD'S REPORT.

PROPOSED SYNODICAL GOVERNMENT OF CHURCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The report of the Synod of Ecclesiastical Provinces of India and Ceylon, which recently met in Calcutta, states many matters, occupied the attention of the Synod but subjects which claimed the larger part of the Bishops' time were the proposals for one Synodical Government of the Church in India, for the Mission of help in India and also a number of proposals in connection with the Bishop's College, Calcutta. As regards the second of these subjects the proposal is, that a strong body of clergy should be sent to India from Home with a view to strengthening the Church work. Similar missions were sent to South Africa after the Boer War and to Canada and New Zealand. The scheme is temporarily held up owing to the war; but it is intended that steps shall be taken, on its conclusion, to arrange for the mission. As regards the other subjects negotiations are still in progress in connection with the changes in the administration of the Bishop's College. Resolutions on it have therefore not yet been made public.

The principal resolutions were briefly as follows:

Having regard to legal opinions recently expressed the introduction throughout the province of a full Synodical government is at present impossible. It is desirable that a provincial council of the three Orders: Bishops, Clergy and Laity, should be established as soon as possible.

HOLY COMMISSION TO AWAIT REFERENCE TO BISHOP.

The following resolutions were passed respecting the prohibited degrees of relationship for marriages, viz. on that the Synod, having received information that members of the Church of England in India have lately contracted under the sanction of the civil authority, marriages which are prohibited by law of the Church and that such cases are not confined to one only of prohibited degrees, deems it expedient to remind the faithful that the table of kindred and affinity sanctioned by the canons of the Church and usually bound up with the book of Common Prayer contains the law of the Church in this matter and that members of the Church are forbidden to marry within any of the degrees of relationship set out in that table. That the Synod regards the Clergy as forbidden by the law of the Church to solemnize marriages between persons related in any of the degrees set out in the Table of Kindred and Affinity. Should marriages between man and his deceased wife's sister be hereafter contracted under civil sanction the Holy Communion should not be administered to the parties without previous reference to the Bishop.

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NECESSITY OF NATIONAL SACRIFICE.

SANITY IN OUTLOOK.

The following article by Mr. Arnold Bennett which appears in the "Daily News and Leader" deals with the question of individual sacrifice required by the nation and the advisability of adopting saner views on the situation generally.

Although the dream of Prussian militarists is shattered and lies in iridescent fragments around the feet of the Great General Staff, although Europe and civilisation are thus saved from a supreme misfortune, although the risks of the future cannot possibly be as terrible as the risks of the past, nevertheless the full strain of war in this country has not yet begun to make itself felt—and will not begin for at least a month yet. We have told our young men, on the hoardings and in the newspapers, what they ought to do; we have persuaded them both publicly and privately. We have seen them drilling and exercising; we have heard the word of command echoing across the Serpentine; we have been angry about the grievances of recruits in barracks and about the scandals concerning their uniforms and their huts. The young men are going now; in a while they will be gone; and barrack grievances will seem a very little thing. And soon the small pieces of official paper signifying deaths of recruits will arrive by post—first a few flakes, and then a driving snowstorm of them. And hundreds of trains full of wounded will arrive, and they will run all through Britain, and all the immense hospitals now being quietly prepared will be crowded, and we shall be able to look at the faces of the young men, and each face will say: "I have done what you asked." And every family will have a tragic and passionate interest in one of those faces. And thousands upon thousands of families will look at a name which they cannot even pronounce, on a map, and think: "He is buried somewhere there," and wonder what his grave is like, or if he has even a grave. . .

THE MEANING OF MILITARISM.

We have been shaken by the casualty lists of the Expeditionary Force. The casualty lists of the new armies will stagger us. They will include, probably, quite 25 per cent. of the total new strength, and anybody can calculate what is 25 per cent. of a million and a half. The land will be in mourning or in the fear of mourning, and physical pain and incurable personal physical disasters will torture the nerves of whole populations. We shall know at least the meaning of militarism.

The standard of existence will fall further. Children will be hungry. Respectability will anticipate the end of the world. Order may even be compromised. We shall misunderstand one another. We shall call one another foul names. We shall be humiliated for one another. Class and class will be at loggerheads and mutually resentful. And military glory will neither feed the indigent, nor satisfy creditors, nor cure the sick, nor raise the dead.

IN TIME OF CRISIS.

Conscientiousness and sobriety are the virtues which we shall need in the trial before us, if we are to come through it with dignity and without shame. To talk of national defects is dangerous, for each man, when they are discussed, is tempted to assume that the matter does not apply to him personally. He does not understand that for the purposes of the discussion he himself is the nation. And yet our moral—and in the end our material—success in the next few months depends upon an atmosphere of conscientiousness and sobriety being created in these islands; and nothing can create such an atmosphere save the resolves, the perseverance, and the seriousness of individual men and women.

THE TWO VIRTUES.

Of the two virtues sobriety is more important than conscientiousness, because it is the parent of conscientiousness, and because without it conscientiousness is impossible. When one thinks of sobriety one thinks of beer and whisky, and of the vodka which is no longer drunk in Russia. Beer and whisky are among the major curses of this country. At the present time they are doing an unusual amount of harm. They are interfering with the quick delivery of war jobs of all kinds, and are therefore traitorous and pro-German in tendency and in effect; and further they are weakening the tenacity which wins. The abolition of beer and whisky would be as miraculously beneficial to this country as the abolition of vodka has been to Russia. But beer and whisky will not be abolished in this country. Beer and whisky cannot be abolished, but they can be ostracised; they can be coldshouldered. And the Government, though it cannot and should not abolish beer and whisky, can assist in the ostracism. The Government can properly give aid to the aspirations towards sobriety which all of us, even the tipplers and the drunkards, have in our secret souls. It is said that Mr. Lloyd George has long desired to cut down most drastically the still enormous opportunities for idle soaking which war-regulations have left to us. I wish he could inoculate the Cabinet with some of his own courage. Any movement towards temperance would have the best sort of support, and few would be impudent enough openly to oppose it. Let nobody think that I am arraigning only beer and whisky. I name them in chief because in these islands they are the flaring symbol of self-indulgence, stupidity, and inefficiency. But I would animadvert upon self-indulgence of every kind, as being the foe of success and of dignity in this crisis. And especially I would advocate sobriety of speech and thought whether in dejection or in jubilation.

And the Government can do more than encourage the aspiration to avoid strong drink. It can, and it should, and if it values its own future security it will, encourage all those who by temperament are sober in speech and thought. Domestic politics are not discussed and therefore cannot be the subject of battles. Foreign politics (which mean the conduct of the war) are discussed, and they are the subject of battles, in which one side, and sometimes both, fight with a remarkable lack of scruple. The remarkable and deplorable performances of persons like Mr. Joynson Hicks are sufficient proof that the party truce does not in fact exist. The Opposition benches have seldom contained a more brilliant set of exponents of the willing-to-would-but-afraid-to-strike theory of party warfare than they do at this moment.

THE CONSCRIPTIONIST PARTY.

There are two political parties in this country, and though they do not exactly coincide with the old divisions, they are nevertheless clearly recognisable. These parties are, the militarist party and the anti-militarist party. The militarists had a bad reverse over the recruitment business, in which the very best of them were proved to have misjudged the British race. But they continue to flourish. It cannot be too clearly comprehended that there is a party—and a strong party—in this country which is definitely and openly in favour of conscription and of a militaristic peace that would inevitably lead to more wars. This is the party which in its alarm over the loss of a mined ship would impeach the whole Board of Admiralty for treason, and whose blustering over a partial success nauseates the prudent. This is the party which does not practise sobriety—being always at one extreme or the other. This is the party which cares nothing for the fact that militarism can only flourish upon the enslavement and the impoverishment of the people. This is the party which in the very hour that sees the tottering of the greatest of all militarist systems would establish yet another. This is the party which has learnt naught from Germany's mistakes, and which would copy Germany in her most notorious errors. There is the only true pro-German party.

A PERSUASIVE APPEAL.

And do not forget that in proportion as our forces succeeded in the war, the militarist party will grow in numbers and in the superficial persuasiveness of its appeal. And do not forget that it will have a tremendous backing in the Allied countries. I know little about Russia, though I feel pretty sure that in the Russian oligarchy militarism is excessively rife. I do know something about France. I subscribe to "Le Figaro" and "l'Echo de Paris," and the sentiments therein expressed by leading Frenchmen would stagger even the "Morning Post." Maurice Barres, a fine artist and one of the rare decent men in the French Nationalist party, has outlined in "l'Echo de Paris" a program of which the disememberment of Germany is one of the milder items! I take it that the Government is equally opposed to both militarisms, and that its talk is to overthrow the one without permitting itself to be overthrown by the other. The Government is not likely to accomplish it fully unless it obtains stronger support than at present it possesses. It can increase its backing in three ways:

(1.) Encouraging sobriety of every kind.
(2.) Rallying the sober-minded to its flag by a frank disclosure and proof that it has no militaristic intentions at the end of the war.
(3). The education of public opinion in the lessons of history.

A POLICY OF CANDOUR.

The Government can accomplish (1) by administrative order. It can only accomplish (2) and (3) by candour and sorbriety in its communications with the public, and chiefly in its speeches. A policy of secrecy will be harmful both to the Government and to the ideals which it holds. It is, therefore, important that the Government should somehow declare an outline of its intentions, or of its alternative intentions in alternative contingencies. On no account should it be deterred from the course of wisdom by any fear of a militarist outcry. The very best way to silence a militarist outcry is to challenge it at once, so that people may perceive its absurdity before they are intimidated by its volume. Loose thinking about peace and war is extremely prevalent. The defeat and humiliation of Germany are the necessary antecedents of peace, but therein is no reason against an immediate frank discussion of what we ultimately want from Germany. Would Germany tell us what she wanted if she were winning? Perhaps not. But why imitate her transcendent and fatal stupidities? Those who would do so are disciples of Germany and essentially pro-German—let them call themselves what they choose.

There are still places which have not heard, after nearly seven months' conflict, of the world war. Tristan da Cunha, the lonely South Atlantic island says the Secretary to the Postmaster-General, has not received a Mail since the outbreak of war. Tristan da Cunha is entirely dependent on chance communications from the Cape, 1,500 miles away. Sometimes it is a year or more without its people hearing from the outside world. It is a British possession, and its people, numbering about 80, all Church of England, are mainly descendants of shipwrecked sailors. They are of mixed origin—English, Scotch, Irish, American, Dutch, Italian, Asiatic and Negro. There is not one "enemy alien." Another place that has probably not yet heard of the war is Yquitos, in Eastern Peru. Yquitos has perhaps the most romantic Mail service in the world. It is only a few hundred miles from Lima, the Pacific Capital of Peru, but the wall of the Andes is an almost impassable barrier. The "quick" route, therefore, from Yquitos to Lima is all the thousands of miles down the Amazon and across the Atlantic and then "via Liverpool."

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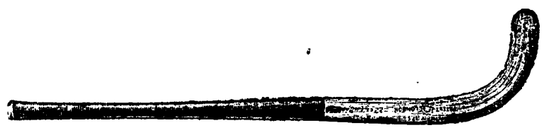

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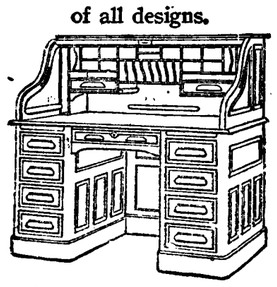

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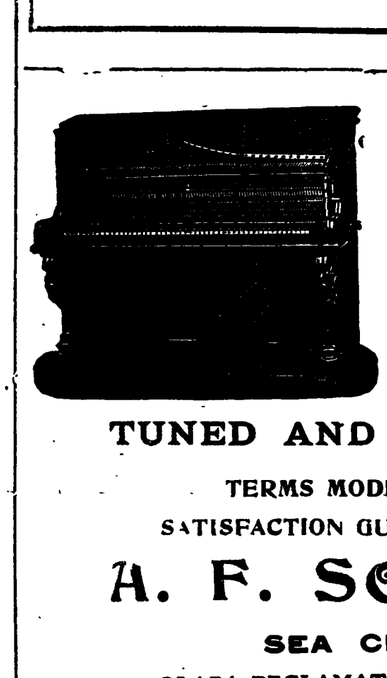

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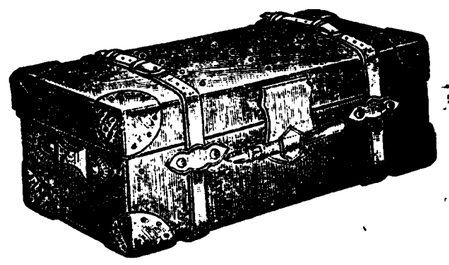

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